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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

AU232118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February a meeting of the Council of Ministers took place. There was a review of the work related to the self-supply of the population with basic agrarian products. A positive evaluation of what has been done for introducing the self-supply system was made. Simultaneously, the weaknesses preventing the most effective utilization of possibilities for continuous and steady supply of the population with fruits and vegetables were analyzed.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree which subjects the work on self-supply to the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the requirements of the new economic mechanism. It has been planned to progress from self-supply of separate settlements to self-supply of entire okrugs with foodstuffs they produce.

The Council of Ministers also discussed information on preparing this year's counterplans and on implementing the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the October 1981 national conference. The government again directed the attention of the economic organizations, the executive committees of the okrugs' people's councils, the ministeries and the departments to the fact that they must not allow the waste of the reserves by the counterplans.

The Council of Ministers adopted measures on stimulating the construction of projects of special importance or projects which are being constructed under unfavorable conditions. Additional wages to workers working on these projects will depend on the implementation of the plan and on reaching the planned production. The Council of Ministers discussed draft laws on amendments and additions to the criminal code, the punitive-procedural code and the law on carrying out sentences.

SOVIET ARMY DAY COMMEMORATIONS CONTINUE

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

AU231136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th anniversay of the Soviet Army and Navy, a ceremony for laying wreaths of gratitude at the Soviet Army Monument is taking place in Sofia. Wreaths of gratitude for the unprecedented heroism of the Soviet soldiers who died to liberate mankind from fascism were presented by the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior, the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Central Committee of the Comsomol, the Sofia City Party Committee, the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council and by the leaders of the public-political and mass organizations. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria.

Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Chudomir Aleksandrov; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, generals and officers and many citizens attended the ceremony. Also present were Soviet Embassy members led by Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria Nikita Tolubeyev as well as Maj Gen Valeriy Taganov, Soviet military, airforce and naval attache to Bulgaria; Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army, and the military attaches of the socialist countries to Bulgaria.

Arms were also presented.

Wreath-laying ceremonies will also take place at the mausoleum in Lozenets and at the Marshal Tolbukhin Monument.

Embassy Reception

AU232035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February Maj Gen Valeriy (Tsanagov), USSR military attache in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy on the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The reception was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Misho Meshev, Vasil Tasnov, Chudomir Aleksandrov; members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN ARRIVES 24 FEB

AU240952 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 24 February carries a live relay from Sofia Airport of the arrival of Gen Kenen Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey. The announcer reports the Turkish plane landing and that Todor Zhivkov and other officials approach the plane and welcome the Turkish president. Both leaders, the announcers says, are surrounded by a large group of journalists. A military detachment presents arms and a brass band plays the national anthems of the two countries. The Turkish president inspects and salutes the military detachment. Following this, the Turkish president is presented to the following persons attending the welcoming ceremony: Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov and Milko Balev. Turkish Embassy staff members as well as generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and many citizens are also present. Afterwards, Todor Zhivkov and Gen Kenan Evren take their places at the rostrum and salute the ceremonial march past of the army detachment participating in the ceremony. The live relay ends at 0913 GMT.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LEADERS, DEPARTS

Filipov, Zhivkov Meetings

AU231142 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Grish Filipov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Spain. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks. It has just been reported that Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has just received Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

More on Zhivkov Talks

AU232036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, Spanish foreign minister. During the ensuing friendly talk, they positively evaluated the development of Bulgarian-Spanish relations and discussed the possibilities of expanding them. Some international issues were also reviewed. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the Spanish foreign minister. Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca was also received by Comrade Grisha Filipov. The Spanish foreign minister later departed Bulgaria.

BONEV ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

AU191840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The Bulgarian Government-economic delegation led by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned home from Budapest tonight. The delegation had attended the 17th session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

TODOROV ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS INDIA VISIT

Dinner Toasts

AU231254 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Feb 82 p 7

[BTA report from Delhi on the visit to India of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Feb (BTA) -- Indian-Bulgarian friendship serves as an example of bilateral cooperation regardless of the geographical distance between two countries and regardless of the differences in their sociopolitical systems.

As Balram Jakhar, chairman of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament stressed in his toast at a dinner given in honor of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation which is visiting Delhi: Our two peoples have glorious traditions in their indomitable struggle to achieve independence. Both countries are engaged in national construction and in efforts to guarantee a higher living standard to their peoples. Taking into account these common ideals it is quite understandable that we are such close friends. Both states share their common support for world peace, international cooperation and understanding, the Indian host declared.

In his reply to this toast, Stanko Todorov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, pointed out that mutual relations between Bulgaria and India have marked progress in all sectors. Our cooperation in the field of trade and economic relations is particularly successful, Stanko Todorov stressed. Our parliamentary relations are expanding as well. We highly appreciate the consistent and constructive policy conducted by India. This is a policy, aimed at promoting cooperation and understanding in Asia. We also appreciate the contribution of this policy to the establishment and consolidation of the nonaligned countries movement and your policy of cooperation with the socialist countries, Stanko Todorov added in his toast.

Comments on Relations

AU231602 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Fruitful Talks in India" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Delhi, 23 Feb (BTA) -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, left India today. The delegation paid a ten-day visit to that country.

Before the representative of the All-Indian Radio and the BTA correspondent in India Mr Stanko Todorov underlined that the talks held here with Indian leaders, parliamentarists, state governors and representatives of the Indian public were very useful. "We discussed", said he, "both bilateral cooperation and the contacts between the two parliaments, and the possible joint efforts to preserve peace in the world, which is now mankind's top problem". The head of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that relations between Bulgaria and India have strengthened increasingly and now spread to all spheres of life. Good contacts have been established between the parliaments of the two countries. Trade and economic relations progress well, trade exchange is increasing.

"We are glad for the dynamic development of cooperation in the field of culture, science and education, which assists in the process of mutual enlightenment, of getting closer together and of mutual spiritual enrichment of the two nations.

Inspirators of Bulgaro-Indian friendship are the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi. Her visit to Bulgaria last November and the common declaration signed then are of enormous importance to the upsurge of Bulgaro-Indian contacts. Along parliamentary lines we shall assist the successful implementation of this task", said Mr Stanko Todorov.

Return Home 23 Feb

AU231632 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, returned from India. It paid an official and friendly 10-day visit to India at the invitation of the leadership of the Indian Parliament. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by National Assembly deputy chairmen, members of the National Assembly and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Baglodi Deva Rao, India's ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

LUKANOV ECONOMIC DELEGATION BACK FROM INDIA

AU171634 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Bulgarian economic delegation led by Comrade Andrey Lukanov which paid a working visit to Vietnam and India at the invitation of the governments of the two countries, has returned home.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER MEETS BOZHINOV, LUKANOV

AU181949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, today received the Nicaraguan delegation led by Alvaro Guzman, minister of Nicaraguan corporation of mines and hydrocarbons. Talks on expanding bilateral cooperation in the sphere of mineral resources were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Nicaraguan delegation led by Alvaro Guzman was also received by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

LUKANOV MEETS ROMANIAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER

AU232104 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February, Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ana Muresan, Romania's minister of domestic trade, who took part in the opening of the Bucharest representative store in Sofia. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of consumer goods exchange, and thoughts were exchanged on further developing cooperation in this area. The cordial and friendly talk was attended by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services and Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU231634 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February in Sofia a protocol on trade exchange for 1982 between Bulgaria and the GDR was signed. It envisages an increase of over 11 percent in trade exchanges. Bulgaria will export mainly lifting and transporting machines, electronic calculators, agrarian products and consumer goods, and will import metal-processing machines, open mines equipment, textile industry machinery, construction and road-building equipment, chemical goods and consumer goods.

MEMORANDUM ON TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

AU181950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] A memorandum on the talks between a delegation of the Ministry of Construction and Architecture led by Minister Ivan Sakarev, and a delegation of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of Socialist Ethiopia led by Minister Tesfaye Maru, has been signed in Sofia.

ARMY DAILY FAVORABLY REVIEWS ANTIRELIGION BOOK

AU221915 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Ventseslav Zvetanov book review: "Following the Torturous Path of Religious Anticommunism" on a recently published book by Prof Nikolay Mizov, entitled "Ideological Struggle and Religion"]

[Text] Let us look back at our present history: The clerical reaction blessed the coup and the pogroms of 9 June 1925 in Bulgaria, the monarchist priests glorified the monarcho-fascist regime and blessed Hitler along the path of his merciless invasion of the Soviet people's territories. The Muslim dervishes are cursing the "communists, enemies of Islam," the Protestant sectarians are also denouncing the communists in the same fashion. All this is true; it has happened and should not be passed over in silence. All this should be remembered, despite the fact that young people in our country and our people in general are immune to religious deviations and deceptions.

The ideological diversionists of imperialism have renounced their theories of "industrial" and "technocratic" society, which are incomprehensible for the masses of common people, but are now emphasizing other well-tested weapons, such as religion, nationalism and the mass consumer cult. Prof Nikolay Mizov's book, recently published by the Military Publishing House, not only fills a gap on questions of atheist education. But the author, with his original style and great erudition, basing himself on thorough analysis and research, is revealing the basic aspects and new trends of the phenomenon -- "religion" versus ideological struggle.

Relying upon religion as an "easy, healthy and useful channel" for infiltration and erosion of the world of socialism, the bourgeois ideologists place their hopes in this instrument and demonstrate their preference for it. In doing so, they are relying on a number of factors at the same time: Religion is the only legally existing and propagated antisocialist ideology in the socialist countries. Through religion the bourgeois ideologists can influence the clergy and the religious believers above all. They are able to fan religious fanaticism, directed against the world of socialism and its chief mainstay -- the USSR.

Religion, as a system of education with all its negative functions as an ideological-educational source of misinformation and distortion, with its social character, is naturally subjugated to the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the proletariat. The author convincingly proves this fact in his analysis of religious anticommunism from a historical point of view. Religious anticommunism dates back to the origins of scientific communism and after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it developed into religious anti-Sovietism. Thus, the reactionary Orthodox clergy in Russia fought against the Soviet Government along all lines, while religious anticommunism abroad was organized into an international clerical-religious anti-Soviet force. Prof N. Mizov cites numerous examples to prove this thesis. He describes the "crusades against the Soviets organized by the popes in Rome, the approach of the Catholic Church to fascism and to reactionary dictatorial regimes and recalls Georgi Dimitrov's severe warning that ... "the pope and his bishops with their messages and church sermons are preventing the development of the antifascist struggle."

In our time imperialism is adding new features to religious anticommunism which we must take into consideration: Religious anticommunists are actively involving the national and international church organizations in a struggle against real socialism and are joining counterrevolutionary secular organizations; it is establishing anticommunist institutions and missions.

Religion, however, is capable of adapting itself to the theory and practice of socialism as well. This is a complicated and contradictory process. It is led by different social forces. It is achieved through various methods. And it is pursuing different goals. Among the most interesting pages of the book are those devoted to the author's accurate analysis of contemporary rightwing religious socialism, which supports capitalism, as well as of the "leftwing" and moderate religious socialism, which admits a socialist reorganization, but with an undefined, and sometimes reactionary, orientation. The author skilfully proves why the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism cannot accept religious socialism as part of its own system, but nevertheless sympathizes with revolutionary-democratic religious movements in Asia and Africa, as well as with their unmistakably expressed anticolonialist and anti-imperialist character.

The last part of this book -- dealing with the past and present religious anticommunism in our country -- is certainly particularly interesting for our military reader. As early as the very beginning of the socialist movement and of an organized workers class in our country, the church sided with the bourgeoisie in a united front and supported its militarist aspirations. It adhered with blind loyalty to the monarchic-fascist regime. With great interest we read the author's comments on the efforts of contemporary Orthodox theologists to "embellish" religion and the church in "a socialist manner" and their stubborn attempts to acquit the church of its reactionary past, as well as to present historical facts in a distorted manner serving their own purposes.

A struggle must be waged against religious anticommunism: his must be a bold, intelligent and convincing struggle based on well-chosen arguments.

HEALTH UNION WORKERS CONGRESS CONVENES IN SOFIA

AU241130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Summary] "The 10th congress of the health trade union workers is taking place at the Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, and leaders of public-political and mass organizations were present." Dr Ivan (Kechakov), chairman of the trade union of the health workers, read a report on the positive results achieved by the Bulgarian health workers.

ACTORS UNION CONGRESS ENDS, NEW LEADERS ELECTED

AU232028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] On 23 February the fifth congress of the Union of Bulgarian Actors ended. In a businesslike and creative atmosphere and with increased strictness, the congress outlined the basic trends of the ideological and artistic development of the Bulgarian theater in the spirit of the 12th BCP Congress.

A new union leadership was elected. At its first plenum the Executive Council elected people's artist Lyubomir Kabakchiev chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Actors.

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY OBSERVANCES

Dzur at Prague Ceremony

LD231134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A solemn ceremony took place at the Olsany cemetary in Prague today to mark the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army command placed a wreath at the memorial dedicated to the Soviet heroes who fell during the fight to liberate Czechoslovakia. Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Maj Gen Yuriy Chelpanov, the military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy, and other Soviet diplomats paid homage to the memory of the Soviet soldiers by laying a wreath.

Husak at Prague Reception

LD232358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Maj Gen Yuriy Cherpanov, military and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today to mark the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. With Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin he welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Premier Lubomir Strougal and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miloslav Capka.

Others present at the reception included heads of Central Committee departments, government and parliamentary officials, representatives of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and further personages of our political and public life.

The guests also included Col Gen Dmitriy Litivtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member states in the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Grigoriy Borisov, representative of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Slovak Officials at Reception

LD240020 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy a friendly reception was given in Bratislava today by Vadim Stepanov, USSR consul general in Bratislava. The meeting was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and other representatives. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of inviolable friendship and alliance between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

RADIO COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

LD231614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A new working protocol for 1982-83 on cooperation between Czechoslovak Radio and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio was signed at the Hotel International in Prague today. The document was signed by Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio, and by Sergey Lyapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio. The new working protocol envisages further development of cooperation in all sectors of radio broadcasting, which will be directed primarily on the explanation and implementation of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Czechoslovak and Soviet radio organizations will pay special attention in their programs to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

SANCHEZ, SALVADORAN DELEGATION DEPARTS 20 FEB

AU231226 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A delegation of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front led by R. Sanchez, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, which was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, left Prague on Saturday.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR, CSSR ENVOY TO UN

LD231146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Ambassador Petur Danilov of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is taking up his office, in Prague today.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal also received Milos Vejvoda, ambassador and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia at the United Nations Organization's European office.

URBAN DISCUSSIONS, TRADE PROTOCOL WITH IRAN NOTED

LD231944 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 23 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban returned here from Iran Tuesday.

During his visit, the minister discussed questions of the further development of economic and trade contacts between Czechoslovakia and Iran with his Iranian counterpart, Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman, Minister of Oil Industry Mohammad Gharazi and Minister of Planning and Budget Mohammad Taqi Banki.

Interest in the further broadening of cooperation between the two countries was also expressed during Bohumil Urban's reception by Iranian President Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Premier Hoseyn Musavi.

A protocol, signed at the end of these talks, also opens new possibilities for Czechoslovak exports to this country.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA CRITICIZES EUROCOMMUNISM

AU230815 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Ivan Hlivka, doctor of philosophy and sciences: "Where Do the Roads of Opportunism Lead? Questions Raised by the Stands of the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] LATELY THE WORLD INFORMATION MEDIA HAVE BEEN DEALING VERY INTENSIVELY WITH THE QUESTION OF MUTUAL RELATIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

NOISY DEBATES ON THIS TOPIC HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR WEEKS, ESPECIALLY FOLLOWING THE UNSCRUPULOUS ATTACK BY THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY [PCI] AND LEADING OFFICIALS OF SOME OTHER WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES ON THE PRESENT LEADERSHIP OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC FOR THE RESOLUTE ACTIONS IT UNDERTOOK IN MOBILIZING POLAND'S SOCIALIST FORCES AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION AND ANARCHY. THESE SO-CALLED EUROCOMMUNISTS HAVE PROCLAIMED, AS REAGAN, HAIG OR BRZEZINSKI HAVE DONE, THE SOVIET UNION TO BE THE MAIN CULPRIT OF THE POLISH CRISIS AND DEMAND OF THE POLISH LEADERSHIP, IN THE NATURE OF AN ULTIMATUM, CONCESSIONS TO ANTI-SOCIALIST, COUNTERRVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

The world does not stop being astonished at the Eurocommunist representatives' stands against socialism, the socialist community and the communist movement. COMPLETELY DENYING THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S SUCCESSES, CONDEMNING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AS SUCH, AND FALSIFYING THE SOVIET UNION'S AND THE CPSU'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY --THAT IS THE CONCRETE FORM IN WHICH THESE PEOPLE'S OPPORTUNISM MANIFESTS ITSELF. SLANDER OF REAL SOCIALISM HAS BECOME THE NORM OF THEIR POLICY. The passion and obsession with which the general secretaries of the communist parties of Italy and Spain, for example, emphasize the real or invented mistakes and shortcomings of the new system signal that, objectively, they are a plaything in the hands of anticommunists.

The Turnabout Did Not Come "Out of the Blue"

THIS INCREDIBLE TURNABOUT IN THE LEADERSHIPS OF THOSE PARTIES HAS NOT OCCURRED JUST NOW. This newspaper or the CPSU Central Committee's organ PRAVDA have written about this more than once in the past 5 or 6 years. We have been drawing attention to the opportunist deviations by some leading officials in the so-called Eurocommunist parties, especially in connection with preparations for the Berlin conference of communist parties, and indicating their destructive course within the framework of the communist movement. The line of these officials has gone so far that now they are reassessing overall relations with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries and the socialist community's role in world progress, in the global struggle for peace and disarmament. They have now, in fact, taken an open stand against the entire world communist movement.

IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THIS COMING FORTH AGAINST REAL SOCIALISM AND FOR LIQUIDATING THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS TAKING PLACE UNDER CONDITIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS THAT HAVE BEEN UNLEASHED BY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES LED BY THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT AGAINST THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS. These campaigns are unprecedented in their scope and sharpness and are part of an overall aggressive strategy of onslaught against socialism and revolutionary and democratic forces in the world.

The causes of this turnabout in the leaderships of the aforementioned parties do not have to be sought anywhere but in their own environment, in the sphere of the personal designs and ambitions of individuals in their leaderships. E. BERLINGUER, FOR EXAMPLE, HAUGHTILY DECLARES THAT THE PRIORITY TASK IS TO FIND A "MODEL" OF SOCIALISM THAT WOULD BE BUILT UNDER NATO'S AUSPICES (THIS AGGRESSIVE ANTISOCIALIST ORGANIZATION SHOULD PROTECT IT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION) AND THAT WOULD DIFFER IN EVERYTHING FROM THE SOCIALISM OF THE "EASTERN COUNTRIES." To justify his "mission of an innovator," he claims that the so-called Soviet model has failed, has lost momentum and that, therefore, it is necessary to seek a West European socialism. In his view, the PCI must be the "driving force of the movement in Europe that encompasses progressive and social democratic parties."

S. Carrillo, another compounder [kombinator] of "Eurocommunism," promises without joking and without the slightest hesitation a "new formulation" of the goals of communist and socialist parties as well as national liberation movements, and the establishment of some sort of a new Internationale that would "confirm pluralism of state power, a prerequisite of which is to overcome the idea of a state of workers and peasants (!) and the dictatorship of the proletariat (!) and to replace this idea with the concept of the democratic hegemony by physically and mentally working people," a "long-term coexistence of social and private ownership," and so forth.

Carrillo, like Berlinguer and some representatives of other West European "Eruocommunist" parties, no longer lay it down as their task to seize political power. They deviate also in all other aspects from the needs of a consistent proletarian class struggle. EVERYTHING THAT WE NOW READ OR HEAR FROM "EUROCOMMUNISTS," ALL THIS SEEMS TO US (AND, IN REALITY, IT ALSO IS) AN UPDATED REITERATION AND HARPING ON THE OLD, HACKNEYED OPPORTUNIST SONG. LIKE THEIR PREDECESSORS IN THE BERNSTEIN OR KAUTSKY MOLD, THEY ARE TRYING TO PRESENT IT AS AN ALLEGED EFFORT TO RESPECT THEIR COUNTRIES' SPECIFIC AND UNIQUE FEATURES.

Examining New Possibilities and Tasks

It is true indeed that in the last few years the examination of questions connected with experiences from class struggles and from approaches to socialist revolutions and to building a new society has become much more intensive throughout the communist movement. This is natural, considering that THE PROCESS OF STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATIONS IS EXPANDING AND DEEPENING ALL OVER THE WORLD, THAT IT IS ASSUMING NEW FORMS AND A NEW SCOPE. NEW POSSIBILITIES AND TASKS ARE OPENING UP BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY VANGUARD. HOWEVER, IN CONTRAST TO "EUROCOMMUNISTS," GENUINE REVOLUTIONARIES REALIZE EVER MORE PROFOUNDLY THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT OF REAL SOCIALISM, AND THE CPSU'S POLICY IN PARTICULAR, ON THEIR ACTIVITY, AND ON THE MOVEMENT OF THE MASSES. They realize that politics, if it is to be successful, must respect this reality. Otherwise it is impossible to correctly choose the means and methods of struggle, in any part of the world.

Incidentally, speaking of the approach of "Eurocommunists" to experiences: They show virtually no attempt to get to know the basic realities in the socialist world; the basic facts about the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other fraternal countries escape their notice. One can rightly assume that THEY DELIBERATELY CULTIVATE THEIR IGNORANCE ABOUT REAL SOCIALISM, THE LACK OF THEIR PARTIES' INFORMATION ABOUT THIS BASIC REALITY OF OUR TIMES; AFTER ALL, MUDDY WATERS ARE EASIER TO FISH IN.

For their malicious slander, anticommunists and opportunists are taking advantage of difficulties and mistakes that occur in the socialist world. THEY MAKE ILLICIT USE OF THE FACT THAT SOCIALISM CANNOT YET FULLY EXPOSE ITS RICHNESS AND ADVANTAGES, THAT PRECISELY BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS A QUALITATIVE LEAP AND A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF THE HISTORY OF MANKIND, SOCIALISM CONFRONTS THE COMMUNIST PARTIES WITH COMPLETELY NEW TASKS AND COMPLICATED PROBLEMS, WHOSE SOLUTION REQUIRES -- IN THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, IN THE INTEREST OF MAN AND NOT OF PROFIT -- THE SEEKING OF A NEW APPROACH, AN APPROACH THAT IS STILL UNTRIED.

The new solution of problems is not at all easy. Nevertheless, it is known that they are being resolved, that the tasks are being successfully fulfilled, notwithstanding the fact that everything takes place under the class enemy's constant pressure.

There have been and are mistakes, and also errors, which accompany the advancement of the new society. But is this perhaps a reason to conclude that this entire historical movement is incorrect? Where has the hate-filled denial of the results and work of revolutions and socialism, as documented in the latest statements by E. Berlinguer, S. Carrillo, and other "Eurocommunist" officials, come from? After all, not only communists and other revolutionaries but, indirectly, even bourgeois representatives confirm that, from the viewpoint of human society's basic interest, real socialism represents the most significant progress and contribution of our time.

"Eurocommunists" claim, together with anticommunist theoreticians, that, allegedly, even if they conceded that the society that exists in the Soviet Union and other countries really is socialist, then it is a backward socialism because it is a socialism of weakly developed countries, and its experiences are not suitable to advanced West European countries. How are we to respond to this?

It is possible that the tasks that have been confronting and still confront some countries that are building socialism will not be as complicated as in the case of the advanced capitalist states of Europe and America and that the experiences of building socialism acquired until now will be more commensurate with the development in Asian, African and, to a significant extent, also Latin American countries in mapping out the paths of socialist development.

However, does this mean that the more backward countries will not provide the countries marked by a high level of capitalist development with any experience whatsoever, as the "Eurocommunists" claim? THIS IS NOT THE CASE BECAUSE THE ESSENCE OF CAPITALISM AND ITS INTERNAL LOGIC ARE THE SAME EVERYWHERE. THE DIFFERENCES LIE ONLY IN THE DEGREE OF THE SOCIETIES' MATURITY, IN THE SPECIFIC NATURE (DEPENDING ON INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONDITIONS) OF THE FORMS IN WHICH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MANIFESTS ITSELF, AND SO FORTH. FROM THIS FOLLOWS THAT THE ESSENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES' STRUGGLE IS UNCHANGING; UNCHANGING IS ALSO THEIR CHIEF TASK -- TO LIQUIDATE THE SYSTEM OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION AND OPPRESSION.

They Forget the Basic Principles

MARXIST-LENINISTS CONSTANTLY REPEAT: THE EXPERIENCES OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND OF REVOLUTIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES WILL NOT AND CANNOT BE APPLIED REPEATEDLY WITHOUT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SPECIFIC PLACE AND TIME. Socialist revolutions are being constantly enriched by the further development of the world revolutionary process. As Lenin used to point out, only after the victory of the new system in all countries can the experiences of socialism be formulated as something finished and complete.

THE EXPERIENCES FROM REVOLUTIONS ARE VARIED. THIS WAS POINTED OUT, AFTER ALL, BY L.I. BREZHNEV AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS. HOWEVER, SOME "EUROCOMMUNISTS" ARE TRYING TO MAKE A FULL STOP BEHIND THIS PART OF THE IDEA, THEREBY DENYING THE VALIDITY OF THE GENERAL LAWS GOVERNING SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONS AND THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM. The main thing is not that experiences have confirmed the existence of specific features of revolutions but that they have confirmed the existence of certain general features and aspects of revolution and socialism. They include, above all, the following: SEISURE OF POWER BY THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS ALLIES, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROFOUND QUALITATIVE TRANSFORMATIONS OF AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIOPOLITICAL NATURE SAFEGUARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SOCIETY, MOBILIZATION OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE FOR THE STRUGGLE TO BUILD SOCIALISM, AND DEFENSE OF THE GAINS OF SOCIALISM. These four general laws have been manifested in all socialist revolutions carried out so far.

And -- this is no less important — the correctness of the basic socialist principles has been confirmed not only in the positive but, so to speak, also in the negative sense. Backing away from the general principles and norms of socialism -- the most palpable evidence being furnished by the experiences of China, but also from other countries -- always has grave consequences.

When the discussion revolves around general laws, "Eurocommunists" haughtily turn up their noses and claim that this results in the "stereotypical nature" and "uniformity" of socialism. It is hard to conceive a proposition that would be as remote from the truth as this one. Carrillo, for example, claims that the Polish communists' difficulties can only be explained as the Soviet Union's failure in exporting its political and economic model to other countries. SOVIET COMMUNISTS ARE NOT IMPOSING ON ANYONE ANY RIGID PATTERNS OR SCHEMES THAT WOULD IGNORE THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY CONCERNED. ACCUSING SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM AND THE CPSU'S POLICY OF SUCH AN APPROACH AMOUNTS TO DELIBERATELY FALSIFYING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF REAL SOCIALISM AND TO ARTIFICIALLY PITTING COMMUNISTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES AGAINST EACH OTHER. ON THE CONTRARY, SOVIET COMMUNISTS ALWAYS ASSIST IN THE CREATIVE UTILIZATION OF THE GENERAL LAWS IN THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES BECAUSE THEY CORRECTLY BELIEVE THAT THIS WAY LEADS TO AN INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE BUILDING OF THE NEW SOCIETY.

This does not mean, naturally, that there were no attempts in the past (and such attempts will probably appear also in the future) to take the path of blindly copying Soviet experiences. In some cases this is the result of incorrect political decisions; in other cases it is motivated by the absolutely natural desire to follow good, tested examples, albeit without respect for the specific conditions, place and time.

Disparagement Is Not Criticism

Communists from capitalist countries today study experiences acquired by the socialist countries. Their interest in the experiences of Russia, and later on, of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and other countries, that is, the interest of people who want to pave new ways for social progress. When assessing the accumulated experiences, in more than one case one can also hear critical remarks from their side. There is nothing strange, bad or unnatural about it because the very revolutionary theory, Marxism-Leninism, is critical in its essence. The CPSU, the CPCZ and other fraternal parties also critically approach their own experiences and attentively follow and are receptive to constructive criticism. However, they are resolutely against such criticism by opportunists that makes a caricature of and disparages the socialist reality, thereby assisting imperialists in their endeavor to divert the masses' attention from socialism.

AS FOLLOWS FROM THE FRATERNAL PARTIES' DOCUMENTS, IN EVALUATING THE EXPERIENCES FROM REVOLUTIONS, COMMUNISTS RESPECT THE CONDITIONS AND THE SITUATION IN WHICH EVERY PARTICULAR REVOLUTION WAS OR IS BEING CARRIED OUT. SUCH AN APPROACH HAS ALREADY BECOME THE ACKNOWLEDGED NORM IN RELATIONS AMONG COMMUNISTS. BUT WHAT IS THE APPROACH TAKEN BY "EUROCOMMUNISTS?" THEY EVALUATE THE EXPERIENCES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES BY APPLYING THE CRITERIA OF THE SOCIETY IN WHICH THEY LIVE, WHICH MEANS ACCORDING TO BOURGEOIS CRITERIA. FOR EXAMPLE, THEY DO NOT ASSESS SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY ACCORDING TO HOW IT SAFEGUARDS THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIETY, BUT ACCORDING TO WHETHER IT PERMITS THE EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION, INCLUDING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY OPPOSITION. THIS IS SIMPLY A PETIT BOURGEOIS APPROACH.

The leading officials of some "Eurocommunist" parties reject Marxism-Leninism as a guideline for their activity, are introducing elements of antagonism into the communist movement and liquidating all threads uniting this movement. According to their view, communist parties in every country and region should be colluding primarily with socialist, social democratic and other parties and organizations. This is what they call "the new internationalism." They are in favor of joining forces with anyone but the existing communist movement, especially not with the communist parties of the countries of real socialism.

Where Are the Causes of the Liquidationism?

How can this liquidationism be explained? There are probably many reasons -- known and unknown, social and intellectual. As Lenin said in a different context, PETIT BOURGEOIS ELEMENTS (THAT HAVE INFILTRATED SOME PARTIES IN ADVANCED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES IN INTOLERABLE NUMBERS) IMPRINT QUALITIES ON THESE PARTIES THAT ARE TYPICAL OF THEM: UNSTEADINESS OF REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT AND THE ABILITY TO QUICKLY YIELD TO AND GET OUTRIGHT "MADLY" ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT ONE "FASHIONABLE DIRECTION" OR ANOTHER.

Another reason that could be cited is probably also the fact that the inexhaustable diversity of the present revolutionary process, which is becoming increasingly obvious, evokes, in people who have either renounced the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism as their compass or have not grasped it, doubts as to the possibility of shaping this movement within the framework of a single theoretical concept. That which is new, original and specific is coming to the surface every day and for some people this may obliterate the generally valid, deep-rooted and stable connections and make their recognition, and the recognition of the logic of development, more difficult.

That is why the chain of time linkages, the continuity of social revolutions fall apart in the concept of the "Eurocommunists." THEY LACK A DIALECTICAL CLASS-BASED METHOD OF THOUGHT AND THIS MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO UNDERSTAND THE UNITY OF THE WORLD AND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES IN IT.

This is probably also the reason they let themselves be carried away by speculative bourgeois theories, according to which the situation in the present capitalist world has changed to such a degree that the future of the advanced capitalist countries can allegedly no longer be associated with a revolutionary advance toward socialism.

It is characteristic that, like the social democrats, "Eurocommunists" also proclaim slogans on the so-called third path, "democratic socialism" and the like.

However, any attempts to "substantiate" the neglect or even condemnation of the laws and experiences of the socialist revolution with "changes" in the capitalist world are untenable. The specific features of the present situation in the capitalist world have been profoundly explained in the works of Marxist scientists from various countries. These works have convincingly demonstrated and demonstrate that, even though the development of capitalism really brings with it a number of new phenomena, the fundamental nature of capitalism has not changed. Even the most fleeting glance at the development of present capitalism does not allow any doubts that it is still characterized by the same fundamental contradictions, which have even deepened in the past period. It still suffers from the same diseases, which have only become even more obvious.

The correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theory has been proved by experiences from past international and national developments, including experiences from the fumbles and wavering, mistakes and setbacks of revolutionary thought and practice in Western Europe. The great defeat, which even present opportunism will not avoid, will certainly be a valuable and very useful lesson for revolutionary parties and the worker class, a lesson teaching the art of waging class struggle. The present period at the same time broadly confirms the correctness of the view that has always been maintained by Marxist-Leninists and which had been so succinctly formulated by Lenin. He who wants to fight imperialism must wage a struggle against opportunism.

Such are the dialectics of world class struggle.

KEMPNY ATTENDS CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD231600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Czech National Council Presidium today discussed a report on the safeguarding of this year's plan with special regard to tasks for the first quarter of the current year and on the state of work on the plan for development of the Czech national economy in 1981-85. The meeting, which was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and Czech premier, was also attended by Stanislav Razl, Czech deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission, and by Jaroslav Tlapak, Czech minister of finance.

The Presidium stated that there are still untapped reserves in the management of stocks and in supply processes, and that despite some improvement last year serious problems still persist. Later in the meeting the Czech National Council Presidium was briefed on a report about the rationalization of labor and on labor norms as well as on remuneration.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES IMPROVED MINERS' BENEFITS

AU192050 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 February, on page 3 in each instance, both carry a 2,700-word Vlastimil Svoboda interview with Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of [URO] and chairman of the URO Secretariat's Mining Commission, entitled "Republic for the Miners, Miners for the Republic."

In the interview, Marik gives the details of a "Set of Measures" for improving the miners' social, living and working conditions that has been adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government and URO, and which is now being "gradually implemented."

Speaking about wage improvements, Marik says that the wage tariff for those working underground will be increased 13.5 percent, and for miners in open-pit mines 6.75 percent. The wages of service technicians in the mines will be raised up to 10 percent. Effective 1 April, the night differentials for those working in multishift operations will also be increased. New regulations will also make it possible to accentuate wage differentiation by applying personal remuneration. All in all, miners who fulfill their planned tasks will receive wages that will be 10-12 (open-pit mines) and 15-18 percent (underground mines) higher than their present earnings.

Outlining the measures concerning retirement and sick leave pay, Marik says that, in view of the increasingly difficult working conditions in the mines, the preferential terms of retirement for those working permanently underground will be further improved. The employment period entitling them to full retirement benefits as underground miners is being reduced from 20 to 15 years. As far as miners in uranium mines are concerned, the employment period will be 10 years as heretofore. At the same time, the upper limit of old age pensions for miners working permanently underground will be raised from Kcs2,500 to Kcs3,000. The upper limit of pensions for miners who spent less than 15 years working underground will be raised by about Kcs400, to Kcs2,500. In addition, the basis for computing the sick leave pay of all miners will be raised from Kcs120 to Kcs180 for every working day. Given an average monthly income of Kcs5,000, this will represent, according to Marik, a Kcs1,000 to Kcs1,200 increase in sick leave pay. The conditions for miners who have to give up the job for health reasons will also be improved. They will receive a special bonus amounting to 80 percent of the difference between their average net earnings as miners and their new net wages.

Reviewing the improvements in "health and recreational care," Marik says that miners will receive an additional 4-10 days of annual leave, depending on the number of Saturdays they spent working. He also mentions that "stricter and more demanding" regulations have been issued to improve work safety in the mines, and that ways are being sought to prevent occupational diseases.

Speaking about measures adopted in support of "stabilizing" manpower in the mines, Marik refers to a new savings program for young miners in which the deposits will be paid in by the employer, to an increase in long-service bonuses to up to Kcs5,300 a year, and to the supply of free snacks worth Kcs6. In addition, the quota of apartments set aside for miners has been increased, and miners building their own houses will receive a contribution of up to Kcs100,000 from the mining organizations' funds of cultural and social needs. To improve social care for miners, the contributions to these funds will be increased from 0.8 to 1.2 percent of the annual volume of the mining organizations' wage funds, which is an increase by roughly Kcs45 million. URO will also supply Kcs52 million from its own funds to build a new sanatorium for miners, and will spend Kcs38,483,000 in foreign currency to finance miners' treatment in spas in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy.

Commenting in conclusion on the miners' response to this "generous" program, Marik says that they are increasing their work efforts and dedication.

BRIEFS

INDRA RECEIVES ENVOYS -- Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia in Czechoslovakia, David Aljur Ramirez, in Prague today, in connection with the commencement of his tour of duty. The same day he also received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic in Czechoslovakia, Ahmad Yusuf Barzai. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82 LD]

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Leaders at War Memorial

LD231114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- At a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial to fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow today, the GDR party and state leadership paid tribute to the victims of the Great Patriotic War on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. The procession of thousands of Berliners was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Premier Willi Stoph and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, together with Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev. To the strains of Frederic Chopin's "Funeral March," the GDR representatives walked past the graves of the 5,000 fallen to the monument depicting a victorious Soviet soldier with a child in his arms. "Everlasting Glory and Thanks to the Heroes of the Soviet Army, the Liberators from Hitler Fascism" says the inscription on the wreath placed there by the SED Central Committee. The public figures paid silent tribute in the crypt as the Soviet and GDR national anthems were played. Berlin's workers declared their firm solidarity with the country of Lenin with wreaths and bouquets of flowers.

Leaders at Embassy Reception

LD240034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Premier Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other prominent GDR personalities were guests at a reception in the Soviet Embassy in Berlin this evening. The reception was given by Rear Adm Mikhail Lyshchin, military, naval and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy in the GDR, to mark the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. In a toast Rear Admiral Lyshchin stressed that for 64 years the Soviet Armed Forces have loyally served their people, the communist party and the safeguarding of peace. Today, together with the GDR National People's Army and the other armies of the fraternal countries, they are reliably standing guard over the socialist achievements. In view of the U.S. attempts to alter the military balance in its favor the most important thing today is to avert the danger of a war. "The foreign policy endeavors of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other peace-loving countries are directed toward this," Lyshchin said.

Tank Exercises Held

LD240540 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, who had numerous encounters with citizens throughout Soviet Army Day, also invited journalists to meet with him. Army General Zaytsev, who took part in the Great Patriotic War, recounted impressions from the past and present. He stressed that it is crucial to do everything possible to strengthen socialism and preserve peace among all peoples. This is the task of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, which is situated on the frontline among the socialist states in the heart of Europe. Joachim Stenzel reports on the meeting:

We journalists had the chance to observe the tactical exercises of a reinforced tank battalion of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The members of this unit are demonstrating their high degree of military strength and combat readiness in these exercises. Modern Soviet tanks and armored personnel carriers are maneuvering on hilly terrain bounded by forests, giving the observer an insight into the excellent military abilities and skills of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers in this Soviet unit in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Today's tactical exercise is also a first stage in the socialist competition marking Soviet Army and Navy Day, incidentally one of the oldest in honor of the Soviet military forces.

FISCHER DISCUSSES NAMIBIA WITH SWAPO'S NUJOMA

LD232042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- In Berlin today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer discussed with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, current international issues, specifically the struggle for peace and international security and against the relics of colonialism and racism. During the friendly exchange of views Sam Nujoma gave an account of developments in southern Africa and the struggle of the Namibian people waged by SWAPO for freedom and indpendence. Both men called for the implementation without delay of UN Resolution 435 as the basis for a swift and just settlement of the Namibian question. Oskar Fischer said that the GDR will continue to stand firmly by the side of the Namibian people in their just struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, their legitimate representative recognized by the United Nations and the OAU.

YUGOSLAV ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 FEB

LD240024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation of the SFRY Federal Assembly began a visit to the GDR today. At a wreath-laying ceremony at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin, the delegation, which is headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism. During their visit of several days, the guests will acquaint themselves with the work of GDR representative bodies.

Meeting With Sindermann

LD240036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Today, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the Federal Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. They discussed in detail the present international situation and stressed the important role played by parliaments in the worldwide struggle for peace. Horst Sindermann said that the great efforts made by GDR workers to fulfill the plan serve this aim. The longstanding good relations between the parliaments of both countries, he added, have developed successfully since the visit to Yugoslavia by a People's Chamber delegation in March 1978. He felt sure that the current meeting and exchange of experience on parliamentary work would be useful and help deepen the friendship between the parties, states and peoples.

Dragoslav Markovic, taking up this point, said that this process is significant not only for the GDR and Yugoslavia but also for securing peaceful development in Europe. Both sides expressed themselves in favor of the all-round steady continuation and deepening of this cooperation.

In the evening Horst Sindermann hosted a dinner for the delegation.

LEBANESE PREMIER RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL

AU231216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Beirut (ADN) -- On Saturday in Beirut, Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of the Republic of Lebanon, received for a friendly talk Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee. At the meeting Kurt Seibt stressed the solidarity of the GDR people with the people of Lebanon in their struggle for the preservation of their national independence.

COMMENTARY ON NEW EAST BLOC MBFR INITIATIVE

AU231515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 82 p 2

["Dr. Rei," commentary: "First Agreement Overdue"]

[Text] The socialist countries directly participating in the Vienna negotiations -- the USSR, Poland, the CSSR and the GDR -- put forward an initiative on Thursday which could lead these negotiations out of the phase of fruitless discussions in which it has been so far. They submitted the draft of an "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe in the First Stage."

Like all disarmament proposals of the socialist countries this proposal, too, is based strictly on the principle of equal security. Its aim is to agree on a first concrete reduction of the military potential in the center of Europe and start its further decrease.

The draft agreement provides that the Soviet Union withdraw 20,000 and the United States 13,000 men of their land forces with the corresponding arms and technical combat equipment from central Europe. Here, the reduction of the Soviet troops would be in addition to the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 military members and 1,000 tanks from the GDR made in 1979 and 1980.

At the same time, the agreement proposal states, the other participating countries of the Vienna negotiations must freeze the personnel strength of their armed forces at the present level. In this way it would be prevented that the respective alliance partners balance the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. armed forces. Finally the earnest and sincere character of the draft is demonstrated by the fact that it contains a whole number of control stipulations and confidence-building measures.

With the 3-year term of validity of the agreement further reductions are to be agreed which limit the troop strength of both alliances in central Europe to 900,000 men in the land and air forces -- 700,000 men in the land forces.

The draft agreement makes comprehensive concessions to the Western states. It includes the proposals of the socialist states which have been submitted so far as well as the approximation of the positions which has been attained in the negotiations so far. It excludes the complicated controversial questions. All that makes it possible to start work on the text of an agreement in more detail.

Due to this concrete basis for negotiations and due to the concessions of the socialist countries there, all preprequisites exist for a first result in Vienna. It is overdue, as negotiations have been going on for over 9 years.

The NATO countries participating in the dialogue in Vienna's Hofburg Palace are now at a crossroads: Will they finally approve a reduction of the armed forces and armaments according to the goals and principles agreed in 1973? Or will they continue their tactics of obstruction they have used up to now and bring the negotiations deeper into a deadlock?

The intentions of the socialist countries in Vienna, however, are clear. They want, just as at the negotiations in Geneva and Madrid, only one thing: more security for the peoples of Europe by the balanced reduction of the nuclear arms potentials as well as of the conventional armaments.

"We are aware at all times of the responsibility," Erich Honecker said in his address before the first kreis secretaries, "especially here in Europe, directly at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to do everything possible to improve the international situation." This also applies to the GDR attitude in Vienna.

HORIZONT CARRIES FEATURE ON MILITARY BALANCE

AU231246 [Editorial Report] East Berlin HORIZONT No 8/1982 in German on pages 11-22 carries a special feature entitled "The Approximate Military Balance" consisting of various articles with several photographs and maps and referring to the USSR documentation "Whence the Threat to Peace?": It contains:

A 2,600-word article by Gerhard Zazworka explaining the term "approximate military balance" and comparing the military potentials of the United States and the USSR, NATO and the Warsaw Pact on a "qualitative and quantiative basis" and maintaining that NATO's intensified armament results in a "certain destabilization of the approximate military balance" and criticizing the arms race in the West;

A 2,400-word article by Col Albrecht Charisius on the approximate military balance reviewing its development beginning with the period after World War II, when the United States started its "striving for superiority," and comparing the development of the USSR and the United States in the nuclear weapons sector;

A 1,800-word article by Peter van Dick on the attempts to "falsify" the approximate military balance and the various practices used for that purpose, criticizing the report on the International Institute for Strategic Studies "The Military Balance," the CIA and the "large-scale disinformation" campaigns of the Pentagon over the years;

A 2,000-word article by Peter Klein on the attempt of the U.S. administration to destroy the approximate military balance, criticizing the "maximalism" in the U.S. demands and proposals and the U.S. "policy of linkage" pursued in negotiations;

A 1,300-word article by Wolfgang Roschlau on the plans to destroy the military balance, criticizing the armaments policy by referring to the MX missiles, the Trident system and the B-1 strategic bombers and stating that the preparation for a war in space "have considerably increased in importance";

And a 2,500-word article by Peter Clauss stating the importance of the military balance for detente and disarmament, criticizing the position of the West and reviewing the socialist and imperialist positions on the approximate military balance and their effects on the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe held in Geneva, the SALT and the MBFR negotiations.

GDR-CSSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU191933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Feb 82 p 6

[Communique of 24th meeting of Joint GDR-CSSR Economic Committee in Berlin from 15 to 17 February]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 24th meeting of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Committee took place in Berlin from 15 to 17 February. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier.

Proceeding from the agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in December 1981, the economic committee discussed concrete tasks for deepening economic relations.

Both sides underlined the increasing contribution of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries for implementing the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, and unanimously stressed that economic relations have reached a qualitatively high level and are developing successfully and dynamically.

In preparing for the 24th meeting of the economic committee, further specialization and cooperation agreements were signed in fields important to the national economies, among others in the field of microelectronics, construction of agricultural machines, construction of scientific apparatus as well as in the field of medical technology, which guarantee a further increase in performance in these fields for both countries.

A comprehensive discussion was held on further tasks for increasing the efficiency of scientific-technological cooperation, as a result of which measures for a more rapid and effective application of scientific-technological knowledge in production were adopted. Here, such important sectors as the mining of lignite and its processing, microelectronics, robot technology, microbiology as well as measures for a more rational use of raw materials and energy resources are in the foreground.

The joint economic committee praised the level of implementation of the long-term agreement between the two countries for the period 1981-85. The annual protocol for 1982, which was signed in December 1981, provides for a goods exchange of over R2 billion. By implementing the protocol on the goods exchange for 1981, as well as the agreements for 1982, a solid basis for the further stable and continuous development of foreign trade relations has been created.

The increase of the capacity in border-crossing goods transportation by railroad, primarily agreed rationalization measures which have to be implemented in both countries, was discussed as a main point in cooperation in the field of transportation.

The committee also discussed tasks for further improving the supply of assorted spare parts, above all in the field of agricultural technology and in the vehicle construction sector.

It was unanimously noted that the joint implementation of investment projects, important from a national economic view point, in the power economy and metallurgy is on schedule and with high quality. This includes the Markersbach pump storage station as well as the Harlass foundry in the GDR, and the NHKG Kuncice finishing and intermediate rolling mill in the CSSR.

Proceeding from the cooperation, tested for years in the production and processing of olefins, measures were discussed for continuing this cooperation. At the same time an exchange of ideas was conducted on further cooperation in the rationalization and reconstruction of existing production plants in the chemical industry.

The chairmen of both delegations and responsible economic functionaries of both sides discussed topical questions and problems of further shaping cooperation, as well as of the optimum use of available capacities, in the field of petrochemistry at a joint visit to the Schwedt VEB petrochemical combine.

The discussions of the 24th meeting of the joint economic committee took place in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and full agreement.

STOPH, DOHLUS ATTEND FUNERAL FOR WILLY RUMPF

LD222048 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers took their leave of Willy Rumpf at Berlin-Friedrichsfelde Central Cemetery today. Willy Rumpf had been a member of the Central Committee for many years and died shortly before his 79th birthday. Among the mourners paying their last respects to the meritorious communist were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Council of Minsters Chairman Willi Stoph and Horst Dohlus as well as other figures from public life.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UNESCO -- On Thursday Ferdinand Thun, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent delegate to UNESCO, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general, at the headquarters of the organization in Paris. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

MAROTHY, USSR'S GRISHIN SPEAK AT 'MOSCOW DAYS'

Marothy Address 23 Feb

LD240022 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1707 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Speech by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, at the festive opening of the "Moscow Days in Budapest" in Budapest's Operetta Theater -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, esteemed Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin! The Moscow Days, which we are not ceremoniously opening, are an outstanding series of events not only in the life of Budapest, but of our homeland too. They are outstanding and significant because the cooperation of the two capitals is an organic part of the friendly relationship between Hungary and the Soviet Union. The abundance of facts demonstrates that in every sphere of political, economic, scientific and cultural life, this relationship is developing in a manifold manner. It is enrichened from day to day.

Marked significance is given to the cooperation between both capitals in consequence of their situations, determining and promoting the building of socialism and communism. This is why special attention has always been paid to similar programs held in Budapest and Moscow, and this is why great interest surrounds Moscow Days opening today too.

On this festive day of friendship between Budapest and Moscow, the establishment of the first contact in our socialist history must be recalled. The message of Vladimir Ilich Lenin arrived on Spark telegraph from revolutionary Moscow to Budapest, the capital of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and the message from Budapest to Moscow followed. The exchange of telegrams was conceived in the spirit of solidarity and internationalism. The Hungarian Soviet Republic was defeated but this exchange of messages became a symbol. The Hungarian communists, then and in the struggles that followed, knew that they had found true friends and fighting companions in their Soviet comrades.

Several days ago we celebrated the 37th anniversary of the liberation of our capital. It was manifested then, as we can witness daily, that the people of Budapest preserve with respect the memory of all those who sacrificed their lives in the liberation fights. They think with good feeling and gratitude of those who helped, so that life should begin once more in this city, that there should be food, medicine, that the street cars should run again, that the factories, the plants should operate, so that the development which serves the benefit of the working people should begin.

With our liberation, a new, frutiful, higher-level relationship came into being. Our friendship was expanded with new content. Now we can deservedly say, with the words of Comrade Janos Kadar: Our relations have foundations firm as rock, because they are principled, internationalist, and built on the identity of our interests and goals. We are pleased that our Soviet friends also evaluate our relations similarly. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev worded it: Fraternal relations attached to Hungary, our neighbor and ally are for us, the Soviet communists, an issue of principle, an affair of conviction and feeling. We Hungarian communists also feel this way.

Dear comrades, our esteemed guests from Moscow! More and more people from Budapest visit Moscow, the Soviet Union's capital with more than 8 million inhabitants. Who is not familiar with Red Square and the Ostantino television transmitter? And who has not admired the buildings of the Kremlin? Who has not walked on Sadovayan or Gorkiy streets as if at home? And in whom has the unparalleled collection of the Tretyakov Gallery, Pushkin Square, and the atmosphere of the bridges arching over the Moscow River not left a lasting memory? Moscow is a city where a guest feels at home. Its inhabitants can be proud that they can live and work in the capital of the world's first socialist state. Moscow is a symbol of the Soviet Union where many efforts are made so that the signs of communism and the city should emerge more and more.

Industry is modernizing at an enormous pace, urban development is progressing in big steps, cultural and artistic life and science are flourishing. We express our heartfelt wishes for great success, esteemed Comrade Grishin, our dear Moscow friends, in the achievement of your endeavors and goals. [applause]

Comrades, if people in any part of the world hear about Moscow, they know well that this refers to a city where responsible decisions of the CPSU, which influence the fate of all of mankind, come into being. Whatever may be debated about the state of the world, there is no question that the present world view would be different if the socialist revolution had not triumphed in 1917, if the Soviet Union had not come into existence, nor the community of countries building socialism after World War II. If these forces did not exist, then we could not speak about the lot of the countries liberated from colonial rule, we could not look back on nearly four decades of peace in Europe, and naturally there could be no debate on existing, real socialism. However, the existence of socialism is a fact, and precisely because of this, people and families in many parts of the world can live in peace, and this is why they can set up new goals. The forces of socialism, the consistent, sober peace policy of the Soveit Union, which prevents every danger and provocation, have a decisive, determining role in mankind being able to look ahead and think about its future.

During the seventies, detente opened new possibilities to mankind. The socialist countries made use of these possibilities. They expanded and enriched their relations. Yet the extremist forces of imperialism, mainly certain circles in the United States, did not approve of this. They want to reverse detente with all might, and with this to force the cold-war era on the people of the earth with all the dangers and disadvantages of this. They want to change the military balance of power which now ensures peace for billions of people. They reject every initiative, and they hinder the various disarmament and peace talks. Using as a pretext the internal problems of socialist Poland, they poison the international atmosphere. They make accusations, support reactionary forces, incite local wars. These endeavors, even if for a time they impede favorable processes for mankind, are not viable. The strong alliance of the socialist countries and the majority of developing states are presenting a united front against them. The peace movement, which is emerging more and more in many countries of the world, as well as the sober politicians in Western countries who are also taking a stand against them, are also impeding the attainment of the goals of these forces.

The basis of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is that we are members of the socialist alliance system. We strengthen and develop our cooperation in every system. We strengthen and develop our cooperation in every sphere with the fraternal countries, with the Soviet Union in the first place. This strong community is the fundamental support of our homeland. Part of our foreign policy is also to support the endeavors of the developing countries. We seek to expand cooperation with them. We also sincerely urge the preservation and expansion of bilateral relations with the developed capitalist countries not only because this is of mutual interest but also because this can serve well to improve the international atmosphere. It is our conviction that aggression, the policy of creating cold-war tensions cannot serve any purpose. We know from experience that it is easier to cut the threads than to join them up again. Detente has no acceptable alternative. Peace must and can be protected through discreet policy and collaboration. We must know that when we preserve peace we are protecting socialism.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests. Our internal situation, the success of building socialism are decisive in the strengthening of Hungary's international prestige. The MSZMP has been pursuing a balanced policy for a quarter of a centry and it has united the wide strata of the people in its endeavors and goals. In the wake of a consistent, principled policy and as a result of the trust between the party and the masses, socialist construction is developing and being enriched. The resolutions of the 12th party congress have provided a good foundation for the continuation of this work. Our people have accepted the goals arising from these resolutions and they are working together to achieve the 6th 5-Year Plan.

We know that we must do our work to build the country under more difficult external economic conditions, but we also know that the development of our socialist society depends in the first place on our own work. We know most of our deficiencies and we are looking for their solutions. It is precisely for this reason that the move toward initiative, the fuller emergency of the creative spirit, the introduction of more effective, more competitive management and more disciplined work have never been as topical as in our time. Only this can be the source of the realization of two important goals, the improvement of the economic balance and the preservation of the attained standard of living.

Esteemed guests, if you have come again to Budapest after a gap of several years you can see and experience how much our city has advanced, how much the living conditions of its inhabitants have improved. We have successful years behind us and it is a great advantage that, within the more constrained economic circumstances, there is a possibility for greater than average development in the coming years as well. We have a good, realistic program for the manifold advance of Budapest, for the large-scale construction and renovation of dwellings, for the expansion of the school, health, transportation and trade networks and for the development of the outer districts. It is the duty of the city's leaders to handle these things with responsibility. The fact is that the communists of the capital, the inhabitants of Budapest are proving their willingness to act daily; they work with a good heart and in a peaceful atmosphere for the realization of our goals.

Dear comrades, the target in Moscow and in Budapest too is for the city to provide better and more human conditions for more and more of its inhabitants. More and more people should be able to find a home where they can fulfill their individual desires and goals. Everything should serve the person. The possibility for further cooperation between the two capitals lies in this joint endeavor. The people of Budapest travel in subway cars made in Moscow, and the people of Moscow travel in buses manufactured in Budapest. Hungarian clothes are sought in shops in Moscow; one-fifth of the people of Budapest live in dwellings built out of Soviet-type materials. Artists from Moscow are always welcome guests in our capital, just as the ambassadors of Hungarian culture are received with affection by the people of Moscow. This list is only a small part of the multifaceted, fruitful relationship on whose development we are working. It is our intention that, in harmony with the policy of our parties, we should continue to work together, on a principled basis and in accordance with our mutual interests.

We should work for the deepening of cooperation between Budapest and Moscow, from urban construction to cooperation in production. We can strengthen the relationship of our peoples, the inhabitants of the two capitals, with mutual exchanges of experience, and by making good use of the beneficial effect of personal meetings. We have things to talk about, and in the manner of good friends, we take pleasure in one another's successes. When Budapest provides a home for the Moscow Days series of results [as heard] now too, we are building the unbreakable relationship between the two capitals, and we are enriching it. May the fraternal and internationalist friendship between Budapest and Moscow live and flourish. [applause]

Long live the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Grishin Address 23 Feb

LD232302 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1726 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Speech by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at the festive opening of the "Moscow Days in Budapest" in Budapest's Operetta Theater -- live; in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Dear Hungarian comrades, the by now traditional Moscow Days in Budapest are opening today.

We well remember that Budapest Days in Moscow were held 6 years ago and these have become memorable for us. On that occasion Muscovites could become thoroughly acquainted with life in your city, with the activity of those who work here and with the perspective of the development of the capital of socialist Hungary. All that we saw and heard on that occasion filled the inhabitants of Moscow with joy. They expressed their thanks for this to the Budapest MSZMP Committee, to the capital's city council and to the organizers of and participants in the Budapest Days in Moscow. We hope that the Moscow Days that are about to begin in Budapest will also be successful and that our friends in Budapest will find pleasure in them.

Comrades, I have been entrusted with conveying to the Budapest communists and to all the working people of the city cordial greetings and best wishes for socialist construction expressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a great friend of the Hungarian people.

Allow me, furthermore, to convey the warm fraternal greetings of the Moscow Gorkom and the Executive Committee of Moscow Gorispolkom. We wish you many successes in the implementation of the resolutions passed at the 12th MSZMP Congress and in the realization of the city's economic and social development plan.

The delegation of the Soviet capital and all the participants in the Moscow Days held in Budapest express their thanks to the Budapest party committee, the capital's city council and to the inhabitants of the city for the cordial and solicitous hospitality that has been accorded us from the very first day of our stay here. I thank Comrade Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, for the warm words and good wishes that he addressed in his speech to the CPSU to our people and to the Moscovites. [applause] It is our conviction that the Moscow Days, about to begin in Budapest, will strengthen further the friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and the cooperation between the two countries, and will assist the development of friendly relations between our capitals.

Soviet-Hungarian friendship, which was born under the banner of the Great October, has become today a stable alliance that is founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, profound trust, devoted mutual aid and political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation. Today, this cooperation is not only an important aspect of the work of our peoples but it is also a significant factor in the consolidation of the position of socialism throughout the world. The friendship of the two countries is kept alive by the fraternal relationship between the CPSU and the MSZMP, by the identity of views and by cohesion.

The regular meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, provide great help for the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations and the successful realization of the tasks of socialist and communist construction. This is what Comrade Brezhnev said last December when he was presented with the decorations of the socialist countries: We are pleased that we could participate in the creation and development of the world community of socialist countries. We have been working, shoulder to shoulder, with our class brethren living in the socialist countries for nearly four decades. Together we are building, and we are doing this under difficult conditions, truly just and truly fraternal relations between the peoples.

The words spoken by Comrade Janos Kadar from the speaker's platform at the 26th CPSU Congress are dear to Muscovites and to all Soviet people. [He said] Hungarian communists, our working people, safeguard, carefully cultivate and further intensify historic Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

It is our profound conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation of the CPSU and the MSZMP and of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples will make further successful progress for the benefit of our countries and the entire socialist community. [applause]

Comrades, the working people of Hungary, under the leadership of the communist party and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, have radically transformed all walks of life. Today's Hungary has a developed industry, a prosperous agriculture, up-to-date science and technology, valuable culture and a high standing of life. It is proceeding successfully on the road of construction of an advanced socialist society. The Hungarian People's Republic is making a significant contribution to the lessening of tensions in the international arena and is pursuing a firm and consistent peace policy. It is an active member of the Warsaw Pact organization and, likewise, of the CEMA. The achievements of fraternal Hungary convincingly prove the correctness of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the inexhaustible opportunities of socialists.

The inhabitants of the capital, Budapest, are increasing substantially the achievements of the country. This was described today by Comrade Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest party committee. Thanks to the constant attention and solicitude of the MSZMP Central Committee, to the devoted work of the capital city party organization and to the initiative and capability for action of Budapest's inhabitants, Budapest has become a city of unparalleled beauty during the years of people's power. It is the largest political, economic, scientific and cultural center of the country. History and the present, national tradition and socialist revival harmonically complement each other in the new Budapest.

We are well aware of the fact that the Budapest party committee is doing a great deal to ensure that the work of workers and employees should become more effective, better in quality and productivity and it is constantly looking after improving their living conditions and their recreation.

The Muscovites, who are your loyal and sincere friends, are proud of the outstanding achievements of the inhabitants of Budapest and they wish you further success, comrades, in the development of your capital. [applause] We note with pleasure that there is a constant strengthening and expansion in the close friendly contacts between the Moscow Gorkom and the Budapest party committee, between the councils of the two capitals, the trade-union, youth and other social organizations, workplace collectives, creative associations and scientific and educational institutes. These contacts are characterized by friendship, cordiality, mutual understanding and by an endeavor to bring about their intensification and development. The contacts between over 40 Moscow and Budapest plants and institutes of a similar character, which are constantly gaining in strength, form an important part of this cooperation. These plants and institutes are in close economic contact with each other and they exchange the experiences they have gained in the organization of labor, everyday life and holiday arrangements. Party and social organizations consult each other. The exchange of workers' brigades has become a well-proven form of cooperation in the past 2 years.

The communists of Moscow and the working people of our capital consider it their honorable internationalist duty to further develop and intensify in practice the friendship and cooperation with our Hungarian friends and to help actively the consistent realization of the plans of the CPSU and the MSZMP in the interests of strenthening the fraternal alliance of our countries and our peoples.

The holding of days, similar to those being held at present, has become an outstanding event in the life of Moscow and Budapest. We hope that the wide-ranging and diverse program of the current Moscow days will create a lively interest among the inhabitants of Budapest and will help you become more closely acquainted with today's Moscow, with the work and achievements of Muscovites and with the perspective of the development of our city. This objective is served by our exhibition, entitled "Moscow, Capital of the USSR"; the lectures, the concerts of professional and amateur artists, the showing of films made by Moscow studios and the other events that are being held as part of the Moscow days.

Dear comrades, I can assure you that the communists of the Soviet capital and all the inhabitants of Moscow will continue untiringly to strengthen the friendship of Moscow and Budapest and of the peoples of the USSR and Hungary. [applause]

Dear comrades, our party and the entire Soviet people are now working on the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress worked out the strategic policy of our party in domestic and external politics and it determined the new tasks of the further development of the people's economy and of the raising of the Soviet people's standard of living. The resolutions of the party congress met with a profound echo in the heards of the Soviet people. The readiness for initiative of workers became more lively throughout the country and a further great impetus was lent to the socialist work competiton.

The Muscovites, together with all the working people of our homeland, are working enthusiastically on the realization of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. We achieved good results last year in the development of all the economic sectors of Moscow. The workers of our city's industry completed the task of the first year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule, by 28 December. They produced goods, valued at several hundred million roubles, above the planned target and they achieved this increase by intensifying the productivity of labor.

The reconstruction and technical transformation of Moscow's plants are going ahead dynamically. In 1981, we put into operation 300 mechanized and automated production lines, 200 plant units were mechanized in a complex way and over 7,000 new large capacity appliances were commissioned. The plants in the city introduced the production of 700 new kinds of products and they substantially extended and renewed the range of consumer goods. Besides, the quantity of outstanding goods also increased. Transportation workers and the collectives of the local economy, retail trade, catering and service plants and organizations successfully completed the first year's tasks of the 5-year plan.

We did a great deal last year to bring about a rise in the standard of living of Muscovites and to improve their working and living conditions. New homes over an area of 4 million square meters, 20 schools and a large number of cultural, public-health and children's institutions were built. These achievements are the result of the devoted and conscientious work of plants, of the guiding and educational work of the party organizations, councils, trade unions and Komsomol organizations and of the constant attention paid to the development of the capital and to the improvement of the working and living conditions of Muscovites, that is, the attention of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Soviet Government and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

The Muscovites are responding with concrete action to this solicitude and to the resolutions passed at the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Following the guidelines laid down by Comrade Brezhnev at the Central Committee plenum, they have launched a socialist works competition for the completion and over-fulfillment, ahead of schedule, of this year's tasks of the 5-year plan. The working people of Moscow made substantial socialist pledges for this year and for the 11th 5-year-plan period.

Many collectives are saluting with pledges the forthcoming jubilee of our state, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's foundation which we are celebrating at the end of this year. The main objective of the work competiton that has begun is the further improvement of the effectiveness of production and the quality of work in all the branches of the city's economic life as well as the speeding up of scientific technical progress, thrift with material, labor and financial resources, the wide-ranging introduction of progressive techniques and technology and the perfecting of labor organization -- all this on the basis of the increased activity of the workers' readiness for creative initiative.

With the implementation of the plans outlined, Muscovites are taking another important step on the road to implementing the economic and social policies of our party and they are transforming our capital into a model communist city.

The city party organization pays major attention to the educational work carried out among the workers. It is striving to make this more effective and to ensure the close unity of theoretical-political education and of work and moral education by taking into account the special characteristics of the various groups of the population.

The essence of our whole work in this sphere is to shape the Marxist-Leninist world view, profound ideological conviction and high-quality moral-political characteristics of the Muscovites and to teach them, by persuasive arguments, to take an offensive stand against all kinds of manifestations of bourgeois ideology and opinions alien to us.

This is particularly important today because our ideological adversaries are endeavoring, at any price, to hinder the peoples of the socialist countries in the construction of a new life, to weaken internationalist solidarity, the cohesion and unity of the fraternal countries and parties and to break up our community from within.

The present state of our peoples is cheerful and their prospects for the future are also clear. We need peace for making effective progress, and all mankind needs this. However, the forces of international reaction headed by the aggressive U.S. circles are once again trying to revive the cold war. They want to upset the military-strategic balance that has become established between East and West. The arms race on an unprecedented scale that has been initiated by imperialism and the development of ever more complex and destructive weapons systems increase the danger of war. Feverish military preparations are being accompanied by offensive propaganda directed against detente. The creation of this hysteria proves that imperialism does not believe in its own future. Imperialist circles, first and foremost the American imperialists, are filled with terror by the positive changes taking place on our globe and the weakening of the international positions of capitalism. For this reason they are resorting increasingly frequently to the organization of political and military subversion against the countries struggling for their liberation, those already liberated, and against the socialist countries.

On this occasion they have chosen Poland as the main target for their provocations and subversive activities. The firm and well-founded measures which the party and state leadership of the Polish People's Republic has taken to prevent the counterrevolutionary turn, organized and supported from overseas, have caused a reaction of irritation from the leading circles of the United States and other Western countries. They have started a wide-ranging and unbridled propaganda against Poland and the USSR and have imposed sanctions to limit trade with the Polish People's Republic; they have suspended food deliveries and so forth. All this proves that imperialism is striving to transform the internal Polish crisis into an international one and to exploit the difficulties that have arisen in Poland as a pretext for the realization of its own militarist programs.

The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries oppose the aggressive endeavors of the United States and its allies with their own consistent struggle waged in order to end the danger of war and for the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The struggle waged for peace, peaceful development and disarmament stands at the center of the attention of our party and of its Central Committee. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev plays a colossal role in this struggle. His active foreign political work and his numerous international political initiatives are an important contribution to the safeguarding and consolidation of peace. The specific and clear proposals presented by the land of the soviets at the 26th CPSU Congress achieved their purpose during the visit paid to the FRG by Comrade Brezhnev, and in the documents submitted by the Soviet side in the United Nations, at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and in other initiatives. These proposals add up to a practical and compremensive program of measures whose final objective is the complete elimination of the danger of war and the preservation of the experiences of useful international cooperation.

In its untiring struggle for peace our party is vigilant in safeguarding the interests of peace. The USSR keeps its defense forces at an adequate level and it can defend itself, its allies and its friends.

The working people of our country and, together with them, all the inhabitants of Moscow, fully approve and enthusiastically support the internal and external policies of the CPSU and the comprehensive activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo, the goal of which is the further consolidation of the economic and defense strength of our country and the preservation and strengthening of peace. The unity and close cohesion of the socialist countries, our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact organization, which serves a defensive purpose, are the important means of successfully achieving these aims and are a guarantee of the successes to be achieved in the struggle to build to completion communism and socialism. We are delighted by the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic is advancing shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. It is our loyal friend and ally and it is taking a significant part in the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the world. [applause]

Comrades, allow me in conclusion to express my thanks to all those who have taken part or are taking part in the organization and staging of the Moscow Days in Budapest and to express our profound satisfaction with the fact that we could take part in a meeting, held in such a warm atmosphere, among the working people of the Hungarian capital.

Once again we wish you, our friends, successes in the implementation of the resolutions passed at the 12th MSZMP Congress. May the unbreakable and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, of the working people of Moscow and Budapest, become stronger and flourish. [applause]

Long live the fraternal alliance of the CPSU and the MSZMP!

Long live peace and socialism!

Allow me to present to the capital's party committee this painting, the work of [name indistinct], a people's artist of the USSR. [applause]

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET ARMY DAY RECEPTION

LD232200 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 23 Feb (MTI) -- On occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy, Brigadier General Anatoliy Popov, military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, hosted a reception at the embassy.

The reception was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, Jozsef Marai, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Sandor Racz, head of department of the Central Committee; Iztvan Horvath, minister of home affairs; Frigyes Puja, foreign minister; Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, under-secretary of state of the Ministry of Defence. Also present were several members of the corps of generals, and the leading representatives of the other armed services, as well as well-known personalities of political, social, economic and cultural life.

The reception was also attended by Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary; Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, as well as Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary. Several leaders, military and air attaches of the diplomatic missions in Budapest were also present at the reception.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA -- Dr Karoly Szabo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to Jamaica, has presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jan 82 p 8 AU]

JARUZELSKI OPENS SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD241204 Warsaw PAP in English 1140 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP) -- The 7th plenary session of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee opened here at noon today. The session is chaired by the Central Committee's First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The agenda includes the PUWP's tasks in the struggle for the party's unity, for the consolidation of people's power, for a full social approval of socialism.

A report on behalf of the Central Committee's Political Bureau was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PZPR CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD240014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission Presidium was held in Warsaw today. The meeting defined tasks for the problematic control teams and was chaired by Commission Chairman Kazimierz Morawski. At the meeting organizational and program provisions of regional conferences with the aktiv of voivodship control commissions were also discussed, and the participation of the Central Auditing Commission members in the conferences was decided. The presidium examined and approved the plan of its meetings in the first half of this year, and material for the third plenum of the commission which will be held on 2 March this year.

PARTIAL LIFTING OF POZNAN RESTRICTIONS REPORTED

LD231516 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- The voivodship defence committee in Poznan resolved today to partially lift the restrictions imposed on the city's inhabitants on February 13 and among them the ban on selling petrol and use of private cars, as well as the ban on cinema and theatre shows.

The voivodship defence committee stated in its communique that it "fully realizes that the restrictions imposed due to the disturbances of public order by a small proportion of the city's inhabitants have in effect affected all its citizens," and appealed to the entire Poznan region population for discipline, order and full observance of the martial law regulations.

WOUNDED CITIZENS' MILITIAMAN DIES 23 FEB

LD231720 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Ladies and gentleman, here is a last minute item. According to a statement of the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Senior Sergeant Zdzislaw Karo, an official of the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, who was shot 5 days ago by an unknown perpetrator has died. The deceased was 35 years old and served in the militia since 1971. He has left a wife and two children.

203 PERSONS FIRED FROM MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

LD232140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Government Press Office, work is continuing which aims at improving the state administration through a better selection of cadres to management positions.

These cadres must demonstrate the appropriate ideological-moral stance and high professional qualifications as strongly stressed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski in his Sejm speech.

Persons who used their positions to achieve material benefits, or who inappropriately supervized the work of their subordinate units, are being dismissed from management positions. It transpires from early data that 203 persons were recalled from management positions in February, including 60 persons in central and local administration and 143 persons in central and local administration and 143 persons in economic administration. Sixty-eight persons have been recalled due to negative assessment of work,or perpetrated abuses.

Among others, the voivodship firefighters' commander in Lomza has been recalled for using his official position to achieve material benefits; the head of the Culture and Art Department of the voivodship executive in Pila has been recalled for inappropriate supervision of the work of subsidiary units; the town and parish mayor in (?Glogow Malopolski?) the Parish executive officers in (?Radzanow), Czernice Borowe, Skala, Rzepin, Rzewnie, Parchowo, and Wielkie have been recalled for inapropriate performance of tasks.

In the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, the director of the voivodship domestic trade enterprise in Gdansk has been recalled for lack of supervision of the work of trading establishments; the director of the voivodship domestic trade enterprise in Suwalki has been recalled for lack of supervision and control over the securing of property; the director of the voivodship domestic trade enterprise in Torun has been recalled for inappropriate performance of official obligations.

In the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the trade councillor in Vienna has been recalled, and director generals of the foreign trade enterprise Intraco [construction services for abroad] as well as director generals of the foreign trade enterprise Torimex [foreign trade in garments and jewelry] have been suspended from further performance of their duties.

In the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry the following directors have been recalled: Elma-Elster electrical apparatus factory in Lodz; transport enterprise of the independent nonferrous metals industry Transmet in Lublin; harvesting machines factory in Plock; Lublin scales factory; measuring appliances and minicomputer systems production factory in Warsaw; and fire fighting equipment factory in Lodz.

In the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry the following directors have been recalled: light industry repair and assembly factory in Bielsko-Biala; Bielsko-Biala fur factory; Sudety domestic glass factory; and Agropol textile industry factory in Gluszyce. Also, deputy directors have been recalled from: garment industry factory in Pabianice; and petroleum products enterprise in Slupsk.

In the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry the folowing directors have been recalled: Budopol enterprise in Pisz; Opole enterprise of engineering works.

In the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy the following managers have been recalled; Lublin spirit industry enterprise for the sale of alcohol to workers outside the rationing system; state machine enterprise in Tarnobrzeg; and regional drainage enterprise in Zabkowice Slaskie in connection with abuses discovered during checks.

Recalls from management positions have also taken place in ministries of Forestry and Timber Industry, Transportation, Culture and Art and Materials Management.

CSCE DELEGATES REFUTE CHURCH PERSECUTION CHARGES

LD232010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Polish delegation at the Security and Cooperation Conference in Madrid has published a press statement in view of references made at the Madrid discussions to Western press reports on an alleged change of government policy toward the Catholic Church in Poland.

The statement says that constructive relations and dialogue with the Catholic Church are an inseparable part of the internal policy of the Jaruzelski government.

The propaganda campaign recently undertaken by Western media, the statement reads, is misleading public opinion, and aims to falsify the real situation in Poland.

The Polish delegation considers the allegation of church persecution in Poland -- as mentioned by one of the delegates -- as an abuse of the meeting's platform in order to complicate the Polish situation in accordance with the scenario prepared by NATO. This attitude is damaging to the Madrid meeting, damaging to Poland and consequently damaging to all of Europe, the statement reads. In the view of our delegation it is another example of psychological and political aggression against Poland.

REPORTAGE ON SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS TRIALS

Lenin Steelworks Activists

LD232136 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- A trial of former chairman of the Solidarnosc workers' commission at the Lenin steelworks and former member of this commission Edward Nowak opened before the Warsaw Military District Court in Krakow today.

Both defendants are charged with setting up a regional strike committee after the declaration of martial law.

Strike Leaders Sentenced

LD232252 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- The Wroclaw Voivodship Court sentenced the three former Solidarnosc leaders in summary procedure for staging a strike at the Pafawag Waggon factory in Wroclaw in December 1981 after the proclamation of martial law.

The defendants, who were found guilty, included Wladyslaw Ozarowski, Hubert Hanusiak and Czeslaw Stawicki sentenced to 3 years in jail and the loss of public rights for 2 years each.

The sentences are not appealable.

Trial Statistics Released

LD232258 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- Since December 13, 1981, 180 cases of 366 persons and 44 cases of 30 persons charged with other political offences have been forwarded to voivodship courts in summary procedure under the decree on martial law. The decree provides for penal responsibility for staging and directing a strike or a protest action, amounting to continuation of activity of an association, a trade union, a union or an organization whose operation was suspended, a press spokesman of the Justice Ministry said.

Since December 13, 1981, courts have tried a total of 127 cases of 297 persons under the decree mentioned above, have sentenced 265 persons, acquitted 29 and dropped proceedings against 3 persons.

In the same period, 35 persons have been sentenced for other political offences and one person was acquitted.

Under the decree on martial law, the voivodship court in Gorzow Wielkopolsi, on February 17, sentenced Jerzy Kretkowski to 3 years and 6 months in prison and the loss of public rights for 2 years for calling a sit-in strike at the silk industry plant in Gorzow in December 1981 and Andrzej Lipinski to 3 years in jail and the loss of public rights for 2 years for heading a strike committee at the engineering construction enterprise in Gorzow.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON WALEWSKI CASE

AU230850 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Lt Col Emil Bil commentary: "The Anatomy of Treason: A Few Reflections From The Trial Of a Spy" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] ON 9-13 FEBRUARY, BOGDAN ZENON WALEWSKI, FORMER STAFF EMPLOYEE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHO ALMOST FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS PROFESSIONAL CAREER WAS AN AGENT OF THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, FACED A CRIMINAL TRIAL FOR ESPIONAGE AT THE WARSAW MILITARY DISTRICT COURT. THE TRIAL FULLY CONFIRMED THE CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE ALLIED STATES THAT WERE PRESENTED TO WALEWSKI IN THE BILL OF INDICTMENT.

Having found Bogdan Zenon Walewski guilty of the charges, the Warsaw Military District Court sentenced him to 25 years of imprisonment, deprivation of public rights for 10 years, the forfeit of all property and a fine of Z10,000. Moreover, he was charged with the court fees and the costs of the proceedings.

Thus the sentence passed by the Warsaw Military District Court against the long-time spy and traitor was neither mild nor severe; it was only fair, because only such sentences can be passed in a law-abiding state, in the name of the Polish People's Republic.

Bogdan Walewski must not be regarded as a common spy, although by his greediness and the desire to obtain additional incomes he manifested the features of a common mercenary. Someone would say: He was a small fry ["plotka"] in the whole network of agents enrolled by the CIA for its services in all continents. Certainly by name he was a small fry, because even at the beginning of his career in the foreign service his nickname was Plotka. As soon as his sails caught wind, he ceased to be a small fry as far as his name and espionage services rendered are concerned. Besides, for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency he was neither Plotka nor Walewski. In the files of agents and in the CIA payroll that gentleman was Bob Walters.

As a boy of 15, defendant Walewski, alias Plotka, began to wear the badge of the Polish Youth Union, was an excellent pupil in a foreign trade school, and there, at the age of 18, he joined the PZPR. And when, at the suggestion of "experts" selecting personnel for foreign service he assumed the name of Walewski, his road to the professional and then the espionage career was open.

He left for the USSR for training at the State Institute for International Relations. He was an outstanding student, particularly in foreign languages. Even before graduating, he came home for students' practical work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Polish group in the International Control Commission in Vietnam urgently needed an interpreter. Walewski was offered the job; that was the very beginning of the path of treason. After a long period of observation, a Canadian officer in the service of the CIA introduced Walewski to "somebody" who could help him "get settled" at home. The local CIA resident, "Martin," showed up at the appointment. The "terms" were reached quickly, and at the third appointment Walewski was tested "for truthfulness" and then signed a pledge to cooperate with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

At this point the case ceased to be "common." Most people signing "pledges" of that kind have in their records some "bad break" making them vulnerable to blackmail and extortion. Bogdan Walewski signed the pledge to cooperate voluntarily and, as he himself admitted at the trial, out of the desire to experience a youthful adventure. The later espionage activity was motivated by more prosaic reasons. Agent Bob Walters -- or Bogdan Walewski -- added some "extras" to his considerable diplomatic salary by treason to the fatherland, by revealing official and state secrets. He was simply extravagant in his way of life, was sociable with his colleagues and superiors. In his work he enjoyed the reputation of a resourceful person.

Back home from Vietnam, he left for the USSR to complete his training. He divorced his first wife, a citizen of the Soviet Union. In Warsaw he was involved with groups of people from the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Quite accidentally, his name soon cropped up on the list of scholarship recipients at the Columbia University in New York. As a postgraduate student, he resumed his contacts with the CIA. "Martin," Vietnam resident, came to the appointment. Bob Walters, or Bogdan Walewski, continued his studies at the American University and at the same time in an intelligence training center. He also "worked," mainly collecting materials at the Polish Embassy in the United States.

Moreoever, in many years of espionage service B. Walewski missed no opportunity to gather and convey information to CIA agents. The espionage center was interested in everything, even in second and third-class details. Thus Walewski was always "very busy." He supplied personal characteristics and opinions, reports on various sessions and meetings, bulletins and written reports. He did all that for $200-300 monthly, even when he drew UN salaries of $1,200 a month. He did all that, as he explained himself, not because of hostility to Poland, but out of love for "green bills."

A chance, unforeseen either by Walewski or CIA agents, could have ruined the career of the spy diplomat. Walewski's wife fell in love with New York so much that she simply and demonstratively refused to go home to Poland. That happened in 1972, when Bogdan Walewski had completed his extended tour of duty in the personnel department of the UN Secretariat. Before that, since 1966, he had been second secretary of the Polish permanent representation in the United Nations. As a matter of fact, it is worthwhile to add that the CIA objected to the decision to move its agent from the Polish mission to the UN Secretariat, which was sufficiently staffed by "its" people. It was interested in documents and people arriving in the Polish mission.

Back home, Walewski obtained a job in the Polish Institute for International Affairs, first as chief of the administrative department, and then as deputy director of the institute. The CIA agent found a great deal of information of interest there. Vienna became his contact place. Walewski made frequent trips to Vienna, both official and private under various pretexts, including to overhaul or to repair his automobile.

Walewski fell in love with driving so much that later on, while in the Moscow mission, he became an expert and chairman of the commission for the purchase of second-hand automobiles in Western embassies. Automobile purchases and inspections were needed as a pretext to visit the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and to keep in touch with CIA agents.

Of course, for reasons of caution, "working meetings" were held in Vienna. That "delight in Vienna" developed by the first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Moscow somehow did not surprise anybody from his circle. He simply made trips to Vienna, nearly 2,000 km away.

Fortune favored him even 5 days before his detention, when Walewski impatiently waited for the announced "mail" from the center. On 13 March 1981, his superiors unknowingly facilitated a meeting between him and a female CIA agent. The security service at Nowy Dwor detained the thrid secretary of the U.S. Embassy, a young woman carrying subversive propaganda materials of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] from Warsaw to Gdansk. As chief of the diplomatic immunity and privileges section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bogdan Walewski took the legally-protected U.S. diplomatic representative and agent from the hands of the Citizens' Militia and the security service. Television viewers will still remember the program recently broadcast called "Who Is Who," and Bogdan Walewski smiling on screen while shaking hands and saying farewell to the representative of the U.S. Embassy. That little scene performed at Nowy Dwor was the only accident in traitor Bogdan Zenon Walewski's long espionage career. All other incidents from the long biography of the man with the double and subservient mentality, of the climber and upstart, were not accidental; everything was schemed by himself and by his CIA principals.

...Espionage in all forms is and will be one of the most dangerous crimes to the interests of the state; espionage activity bears the large stamp of an act dangerous to society, and in addition it acquires the features of treason, of a repulsive activity alien to our national dignity, of an activity evaluated by the general public in an absolutely negative way... that was a sentence uttered by Col Jerzy Szpilkowski, public prosecutor in the Army's Supreme Prosecutor's Office, during B. Walewski's trial. But this sentence applies to all those who permitted foreign intelligence agents to enlist them in activities against Poland.

EMIGRE'S REMARKS ON INTERNEES CRITICIZED

LD232150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Solidarity activists in the West who decided not to return home after 13 December are standing on their heads to draw attention to themselves. Ryszard Batory, who according to DPA presented to the Madrid conference a list of 1,295 interned Poles recently assured newsmen that there are 80,000 internees. Batory also repeated nonsense about internees being kept in unheated tents and following his own rich imagination, said that they are being kept at a former concentration camp in Stutthof near Gdansk.

Questioned by West German experts about the domestic reports of successes in the mining region of Silesia, Batory stated that the miners are carrying out slave labor under the barrels of guns.

SEJM MARSHAL COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION BILL

LD240958 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP) -- The speaker of Polish parliament today told the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, in a reference to the projected socio-economic council at the Polish Sejm, that "the calling of such a (parliamentary) chamber into being will be an essential new development in the Polish parliamentary history which bears every marking of a wide-ranging people's consultation and reflects the strengthening and expansion of the principle of people's power in the state."

Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm marshal, said the new consultative-opinionating body, to be made up of 120 representative delegates of the working people from various milieus, will have the power to launch initiatives and motion the Sejm on definite matters.

On another issue -- that of the trade unions -- Mr Gucwa said the trade unions bill which the Sejm had been working upon for over 10 months, remained largely valid, except for two basic issues which called for new solutions after the recent experience. One of them, he said, is the right to strike which the coming law will qualify more restrictively, while also providing for a marked development of mediating bodies.

The other is the unions' structure. "A majority of experts favour the (employees' trade) branch concept which is prevailing in the world," he said.

PRESS DISCUSSES TRADE UNION GUIDELINES

Topical Letters Requested

LD230956 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 23 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb, (PAP) -- The ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily today encouraged rank-and-file members and activities of all trade unions, Branch, Autonomous and Solidarnosc, workers and intelligentsia to write in its columns in a nationwide debate on the government guidelines for the future of Poland's trade union movement.

It said the debate would decide not only "on the efficacy of the trade unions" role as that of a defender of the working world, but would also largely weigh on the model of socialist democracy at large and the political climate in Poland.

"This is a chance which must not be wasted and we all should use it, all of us who are for the renewal and improvement of our life in the socialist state," the daily said.

The newspaper described the government guidelines as "an event of big political significance," confirming "the will to (?continue) the post-August renewal of our life in which trade unions have an essential role to play."

The guidelines suggest no definite model or organizational solutions, noted the daily, because they make their choice (?dependent) on the will of the working people.

"But they lay down clear-cut political and legal framework for the unions...to put the matter simply: The trade unions must be trade unions and must not pretend to the role of a rival political party," stressed the daily.

Press Reviews Proposals

LD231020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 23 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The press has begun discussing the proposals of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, published yesterday.

TRYBUNA LUDU defines this issue as one of the key subjects of our time. The paper stresses that the place and function of the trade union movement in the system of socialist democracy has a considerable influence on the form of that system, its depth and universality, and also on its acceptance by the working people. This should be the aim of the present discussion. Pawel Jankowski, a journalist on the party daily, thinks that the point is for working people in Poland to become aware of why they really need their own trade unions, free from political machinations, strong, internally self-governing, independent and legally protected from administrative interference. The discussion should help to find an answer to the question: How can it be all these things while retaining full trade union rights and, at the same time, protect the movement against all attempts aimed at turning it against the socialist system.

The collective conflicts which dominated trade union activity in the recent period, the journalist writes, will constitute only a fraction of the sphere of interests of the trade union movement. Its daily bread is the individual conflict or conflicts of narrow groups, resulting from labor relations. Its duty is to protect the rights and interests of the worker wronged by the administration; it is a struggle for respect for the right to work, for safer working conditions, for justice in the distribution of production tasks and remuneration; thousands of matters which are decisive for the life, health and dignity of the working man.

The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA thinks the problem of the content and form of the trade union movement, which should emerge from the present discussion, is of key importance for our country's future.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY believes the discussion will decide on the future of the trade unions, but also to a great extent it will have a bearing on the model of socialist democracy in general, on the country's political climate. In the discussion on the future form of the trade unions the working people themselves should decide.

PRAVDA CARRIES ARTICLE BY TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR BEK

For the text of an article defending the imposition of martial law by Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, entitled "The People's Will," published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February, page 4, see the 23 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1.

BYDGOSZCZ REPORTS COUPONS FRAUD INVESTIGATION

LD221846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a piece of news carried in the Bydgoszcz ILUSTROWANY KURIER POLSKI under the sensational title: "I'll Give You a Coupon for a Dollar."

An investigation into an extraordinary ration card scandal is taking place at the Bydgoszcz Citizens' Militia municipal headquarters. The Militia apprehended a man, Grzegorz H., in the Bydgoszcz area. He was offering rationed goods supply coupons for sale to chance customers. At the time of arrest he had 36 (?T-2) coupons in his possession. Grzegorz H. is well-known to the Militia as a man speculating in rationed goods and as a shirker. It was ascertained that this professional profiteer had been dealing in the illegal supply of coupons since sometime in 1981. He purchased the coupons from an employee at the Bydgoszcz Voivodship office, Jozef L., paying between Z100-300 per coupon. He then sold them to prospective buyers at a price ranging between Z400 and Z1,300 each. As the business grew, (?our fine) profiteer [word indistinct] prices in exchangable currency. For instance, for a (?T-2) coupon he was paid $1.

Grzegorz H. was not Jozef L.'s only client. During the investigation sensational details came to light. The man who supplied the coupons Jozef L., was an inspector in the rations section of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship office. It has been established incontravertibly that at least 3,200 supply coupons were stolen from the voivodship office. So far, 253 coupons have been regained.

URSUS PARTY OFFICIAL SCORES PARTY WEAKNESSES

AU231457 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19-21 Feb 82 p 5

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz interview with Marian Wall, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee in the Ursus mechanical works in Warsaw: "We Expect Profound Changes...." -- date, place not stated]

[Excerpts] [Question] What was the situation of the party in your factory before 13 December 1981?

[Answer] The party organization was being attacked all the time and more than usually because we had representatives here of Solidarity extremists, who had direct links with the Masovia Region. I will just mention Bujak and Janas. At his meeting with Kuron, which took place in our House of Culture, he admitted publicly that they had kept vigil for many nights before August "to prepare everything the right way." Under the impact of such activities the party grassroots proved ideologically uncertain, and party members at their benches were usually left alone in a direct political struggle.

[Question] Rumors were circulating in Warsaw about the special treatment prepared for party aktivists.

[Answer] We had a great deal of that. Party aktivists were subjected to isolation and were shown at their benches all kinds of gallows and nooses, which sent the weaker aktivists reeling.

[Question] How many members has the party lost between August and now?

[Answer] Some 500 people departed in 16 months, and after 13 December we dismissed or expelled 140 people from the party. Today our organization totals 2,500 members, but individual interviews are still continuing.

[Question] Do you regard individual interviews as necessary? Will not they be used at times to promote revenge? Will not some people try to get even with their comrades for their past weaknesses?

[Answer] We are interviewing every party member, especially those who vacillated in the previous period. We must have such interviews for the sake of enhancing the party's unambiguous character and self-determination. We should bear in mind that some 50 percent of our members belonged to Solidarity. At that time many party members did not fulfill their statutory duties -- did not pay their membership fees, abandoned party meetings and were politically passive. We must also interview those who publicly proclaimed the views that were not party views.

We are interviewing the leading party body. The interviews have begun at grassroots so we know what people think of the individual representatives of the leading party body. The interviews are summed up in the plant committees and in the shop committees.

[Question] What about feelings of revenge?

[Answer] We are emphatically against such feelings. We have stressed many times that attention should be paid to those who would like to get even in a personal way during individual interviews. We have had no hints that anyone would like to do so.

[Question] Do the comrades elected to the party bodies during the recent very democratic election campaign enjoy your trust?

[Answer] Those at the lowest levels -- yes. The higher you go the less certainty there is on this score.

[Question] Anything specific in this connection?

[Answer] I do not want to use a youth daily for personal evaluations. Our views on this matter are known to the precinct committee and to the Warsaw committee. We could pinpoint glaring inconsistencies and errors in, say, propaganda, and this especially during the state of martial law. I have mainly television in mind. It should maintain moderation and honesty. It should not succumb to rapture because there is no reason for rapture. It is obvious that in some cases we are again resorting to the propaganda of success, but in raw life there can now be no question of success and optimism.

I think that television speaks to us in an incomprehensible language on economic subjects. A few prominent scientists, advisors and members of government get together and talk learnedly. But their talk is just for themselves because workers will not understand much of what they say. The social response to such programs is most negative.

[Question] You want society to accept the party. What is the situation in this connection?

[Answer] That acceptance is in a very poor state today. We must do all we can to regain the people's trust, and the leadership has most to do in this connection. This operation will take a long time, but we must complete it. This can be done through a feasible and attractive program and through the party's exemplary attitude at the grassroots level.

[Question] We talk about a homogeneous party and about purging its ranks. At any price? Even at the price of greatly reducing the party?

[Answer] We have never advocated dissolving the party or changing its name, even though some people wanted to do so, but we must abandon the practice of getting enraptured by the number of party members. The party can be much smaller, but it must be compact, honogeneous, honest and militant. The Seventh PZPR Plenum must work out such an action program as would be worked out if the state of martial law were to end tomorrow.

[Question] How do you view the work style of a renewed party?

[Answer] It would contradict the pre-August style. At that time we were given just directives. No interest was taken in our views and in what was going on in factories. Things are different today. No directives are issued, and comrades from the precinct committee or the Warsaw committee try to help us in our work. When Gierek was in power, we continued to ask for various changes long before Solidarity did, unfortunately. However, no one paid any attention to us, and we were too weak to succeed. The party identified itself with the administration and government, but you cannot have that.

[Question] What is your attitude to the party apparatus?

[Answer] The party apparatus had an infamous record before and after August. Merged and identified with the state administration, it was the embodiment of defensive attitudes. It was frightened and isolated in its buildings. It avoided the public and possessed no arguments, which was a result of the leadership's feeble policy. Today we have harbingers of better work -- work we wish for.

[Question] Do you think that the seventh party plenum should make a statement on the length of martial law?

[Answer] The length of martial law should depend on the general political and economic situation. The plenum will find it hard to make a statement in this connection. However, our view is that the results of martial law should be gradually toned down. Many people say that martial law is no hindrance to them. Restrictions on travel, communications and so on are tiresome. People with commonsense value good order, calm and security. Brigandage, hooliganism, drunks and rows are a thing of the past. The atmosphere of anarchy is also gone.

BTA WEEKLY INTERVIEWS PZPR OFFICIAL WRONSKI

AU231552 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Poland Will Decide on Her Own Fate" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Feb (BTA) -- The last issue of the "ROUND THE WORLD" weekly magazine of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY contains an interview with Mr Stanislaw Wronski, member of Poland's State Council and editor-in-chief of the NOWE DROGI theoretical magazine of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Mr Stanislaw Wronski emphasizes that the USSR and the other socialist countries, both before and after the imposition of the martial law, are fully backing up Poland economically and morally.

And Reagan, Mr Wronski continues, when he saw the counter-revolution plans collapse, revealed his real intentions: turning Poland into the tenderest link of the socialist system, breaking the unity of the socialist countries and destabilizing the peaceful coexistence in Europe and all over the world.

While Reagan is overtly pursuing his anti-socialist policy, the things in Western Europe are more complicated. The economic relations with the socialist countries make the West European politicians view the East-West relations in a more realistic way. This is the reason why the U.S. President's instigation policy against the USSR and Poland is not popular in Western Europe, Mr Stanislaw Wronski notes.

Unfortunately, he goes on, the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet policy of certain circles continues. The attempt at discussing "the Polish issue" at the Madrid meeting is a gross violation of the sovereignty and direct interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Mr Stanislaw Wronski points at the reasons for the Polish crisis: Deviation from the principles of building up socialism, from Marxism-Leninism in the policy of the Polish United Workers' party and in the economic life.

He emphasized that the "Solidarity" extremists have proclaimed themselves against the specific salutary programme of the Polish United Workers' Party, have turned the trade union movement into a political one, wanted to dismantle socialism in Poland and to seize the power.

Mr Stanislaw Wronski declares that without the martial law in Poland there would have been counterrevolution, civil war, chaos, bloodshed, numberless victims and tumult in Europe.

According to him, after the imposition of martial law a positive development of the situation in Poland began. The effect of the counter-revolutionary, anti-socialist forces, was stopped. Labour discipline was established, the strikes stopped, the yield of coal, culphur, copper and other raw materials went up. The danger of disorder was eliminated. 90 per cent of the Poles said their "yes" in basking up the Military Council for National Salvation.

Mr Stanislaw Wronski points out that the civil councils for national salvation are a new political and social form - the germs of a future national united front.

Dwelling on the economic reform, he emphasizes that it aims at rousing economic motives in workers' teams, at raising the role of workers' self-rule and self-financing.

The economic difficulties, he continues, force us to reduce the consumer demand of the population without lowering the working speed. Mr Stanislaw Wronski states: "No one wanted to make this unpopular step but we had no other choice. This is the lesser of two evils rather than leaving the disorder in our economy".

PZPR COMMISSION VIEWS WESTERN STANCE ON POLAND

LD232000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee International Affairs Commission has taken place at the party Central Committee with Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek in the chair.

The session was devoted to the international repercussions of the events in Poland and the current tasks of foreign policy. Reference was made to moves to counter the Western attempts to politically isolate our country and the interference and imposition of sanctions and economic restrictions striking at our interests.

In the discussion, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz characterized the political actions of many Western states toward Poland, basing his conclusions in part on the course and atmosphere of the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas reported on the scope of economic repressions undertaken by some NATO states against our country, and the steps which we are taking to restrict their effects on our community.

Much atteniton was devoted to the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist states and of the economic aid and political support for Poland from the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community as well as from the international communist and workers' movement.

The great significance of the coming party and state visit by Polish delegation to the Soviet Union was stressed.

The stance of the Italian Communist Party and several other West European parties which have joined the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign met with a sharply criticial assessment. It is difficult to reconcile such a stance with the principles of internationalism and proletarian solidarity. It harms our interests and consequently also the interests of those parties themselves; moreover, it weakens the struggle for preserving detente, for peace and security, in which the communist movement is vitally interested and of which it is an important factor.

The participants in the session emphasized in particular the fact that the campaign unleashed by the United States against and around Poland is part of a broader strategic plan whose main purpose is to change the existing East-West balance of forces, to step up the arms race and to counteract the process of detente in the world.

Against this background a positive evaluation was given to the stance of some West European states, the overwhelming majority of developing countries, as well as many social forces in the West which are interested in stabilizing the situation in Poland and the world, and which view with understanding the efforts and concrete actions undertaken by us in order to overcome the socioeconomic crisis, the active foreign policy of our country, and the implementation of the program of reform.

The commission members formulated a number of motions related to our foreign policy and the effective countering of the attempts of the anti-Polish campaign. They expressed appreciation for those measures by the Polish foreign service and trade which protect the political and economic interests of Poland, both in bilateral relations and at international conferences.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Grzyb Chairs PZPR Commission

LD231922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The assessment of the development of health protection for work forces in 1976-90 was discussed today at the meeting of the party Central Committee Commission for the Protection of Health and Environment. The meeting chaired by Politburo member Zofia Grzyb was attended by specialists from the industrial health service.

According to a submitted report the service cares for 5.5 million workers; more than 8,600 industrial doctors annually provide more than 40 million consultations, nearly 20 percent of which have been preventive examinations. The need to define more clearly the tasks of the industrial health service was mentioned in the discussion; it should not duplicate the basic health service at the place of residence.

Zofia Grzyb stressed the need to create a comprehensive concept for the industrial health service's operation in whose preparation not only health service experts but also representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, labor inspection, protection of environment, and representatives of scientific circles. The program must be realistic, where it will be possible to keep all proposed solutions and date lines. Zofia Grzyb said that the topic will be raised again in the second half of this year.

Kubiak Addresses Academy

LD232148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Prof Aleksander Gieysztor, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, a session of the Academy Presidium took place in Warsaw today. The debates were attended by Prof Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The president of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Prof Zdzislaw [as heard] Kaczmarek, its scientific secretary, presented a report on the Polish Academy of Sciences' activity in the last few months. Organizational, financial and programmatic problems connected with maintaining a normal course of scientific research at present were also considered.

A memorandum on the state of and prospects for Polish scholarship in 1982-85, conveyed to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, was also discussed.

The debates were dominated by two fundamental issues: the need to develop scholarly research in the conditions of crisis and of martial law; and the enhanced participation of researchers and research centers in the process of emerging from the economic crisis.

During the session Prof Hieronim Kubiak took the floor and in a short speech he analyzed the causes of the country's present situation. He stressed that the Polish intelligentsia ought to advocate a Poland of the feasible [Polski mozliwej], above the settling of personal accounts. He also stated that if we are in favor of reforms which are possible at present, then let us support them and join them.

The debates were attended by Maj Gen Dr Rudolf (Wipanow), commissar of the Committee for National Defense.

Czechowicz Visits Centers

LD232208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee, took part today in a meeting of the Pabianice regional party work center. Today the main tasks of such centers, Tadeusz Czechowicz said, is the consolidation of the party so that it can become the main force of progress, rallying all who wish to work in order to extricate the country from the crisis. It must be a strong party able to count on each of its members. We want the party to become a real guarantor for transformations taking place in Poland and also to combat consistently all that is bad and that slows down transformations.

Speaking about the need for the renewal of trade union movement, Tadeusz Czechowicz stressed that the basic PZPR organizations have the duty to shape opinion on what trade unions are to be in our country. There are no ready-made prescriptions, he said. It is certain that these should serve the working people as best as possible, look after their interests, and at the same time look after the interests of the state's strength.

Also today Tadeusz Czechowicz met the aktiv of the Zgierz regional party work center.

PARTY, ARMY DAILIES VOICE NEED OF PZPR RENEWAL

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD240920 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 24 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today writes that the Polish United Workers' Party is building up for itself "a joint creative role and not that of command" in the life of worker crews on the shopfloor.

"The 7th plenum will certainly draw conclusions for the near and more distant future from the experience which the party has already gathered," the daily's Anna Pawlowska says, adding that the conclusions will be such as "to bring nearer through the party activity the normal state.... to normalize the life of society.

"Unfortunately, however, we have an excess of evidence that the political opponent has not given up," writes the daily, citing the instances of attempts to stir up local pockets of unrest.

"The party must conduct the political struggle with much greater vigour, more effectively and wisely, to reach society with the power of its arguments in order to cut the opponents off the possibility of provoking further destruction in the social mind."

The 7th CC plenum is gathering today "to define precisely the most immediate objectives of the party and ways of materializing them to build a broad front of patriotic forces.

But it also is the first plenum under martial law obliged to analyze all the resultant conditionalities. This is, then, a plenum of continuation, but also of answers to new needs," concludes Anna Pawlowska.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Commentary

LD240926 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 24 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP) -- In a commentary entitled "Dialectics of Continuation and Party Renewal", the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"Our party has found itself at the crucial moment of its history. Poland's present situation, events of the 1970's, the entire hitherto experience of the Polish United Worker's Party make it necessary to size up and to revalue methods of the party work and functioning so as to enable it to regain the confidence of the working class and the working people, and thus to live up to the tasks of the programme for further socialist building in Poland.

"We have still to implement tasks connected with getting the country out of the crisis. The class enemy, although paralyzed, has not stopped its underground activity and still breathes forth the desire of revenge. The battle for the hearts and minds of people and for winning them over for socialist Poland is going on and will continue to develop. We will not win this battle if we are overpowered by feelings of self-complacency.

"Expecially in view of the tasks facing the party, it is indispensable for the PUWP to be ideologically and politically united in action and striving to lead Poland out of the crisis and consolidate its Marxist-Leninist image. We are facing the task of systematically carrying out work to win over genuine fighters for the cause of socialism, primarily on the basis of the working class, and of purging the party of the demoralized and wavering elements who are alien from the party's ideology. There is also a need for firmly counteracting and foiling the activity of any factions, coteries and 'wings' which sidetrack the party into quarrels, personal bouts and distract its attention away from the principal tasks," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

MILEWSKI SPEAKS AT ZSMP PRESIDIUM CONFERENCE

LD232250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the Supreme Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] was held in Warsaw today.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Franciszek Rusek, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic; Jan Zak, chairman of the Supreme Court; Col Zenon Trzcinski, deputy commander-in-chief of the Citizens' Militia; representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Justice, and Stanislaw Kolodziej, secretary general of the Association of Polish Lawyers, participated in the conference.

Referring to the present situation, the party Central Committee Secretary pointed out that the martial law was introduced in accordance with the Constitution and with consideration for all international conventions signed by Poland. The martial law, of course, is temporary. There still exist people, milieus and organizations, outside our country, too, for whom stabilization in Poland is not convenient. Our "to be, or not to be," Miroslaw Milewski quoted, is the existence of a strong Polish state; the stronger it is, the more it will be possible to ensure democracy in it.

Therefore it is appropriate to undertake activities which teach legal culture, which in citizens' consciousness will be associated with obligations to the fatherland.

Miroslaw Milewski voiced a suggestion that the ZSMP, while undertaking important tasks in this area, should attempt its own solutions in accordance with the needs of the country and the feelings of the young generation.

More on Milewski Remarks

LD240030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] Presidium discussed matters of [word indistinct] culture of the youth and tasks for ZSMP legal and social circles. The session was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The debate was opened by Jerzy Jskiernia, chairman of the ZSMP Central Board. He was followed by Miroslaw Milewski who said:

[Begin Milewski recording] [Passage indistinct]

Ahead of us -- and we have many proofs of this -- are many difficult periods. The point is -- and please do not consider this to be a slogan -- [words indistinct]. We have many people and many circles and many organizations abroad, and here and there groups and persons in our country, who clearly do not like the stabilization of our life. The task of every citizen in People's Poland, irrespective of his views or beliefs, is not to convince those who wish to harm Poland, because this kind of action is futile, but to safeguard all those who are no doubt ardent patriots from the influence of the destructive actions by such people.

Among those who have been arrested there are many young people. Young people are easy to manipulate, are more emotional and less experienced. The issue of reaching them with a warning, with sincere advice, preventative action -- these today are the duty of us all. [Passage indistinct] the stronger our country is, the more democratic it can be.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON CATHOLICS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

LD191656 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP) -- SLOWO POWSZECHNE, the Pax association daily, re-appeared in newstands today after a nine weeks' suspension. Its prevailing story today is coverage of Pope John Paul II's African tour.

In a key article entitled "Towards Social Awakening", Janusz Stefanowicz, the Pax board vice-president describes the reappearance of the daily as a successive outcome of the decision to re-activate the Pax movement.

"This decision rests on the fundamental conviction that in Poland's situation after December 13, 1981 there is room, need and necessity for creative presence of lay Catholics in the reconstruction of Polish statehood.

"In the perspective of Poland's development, martial law is only a necessary evil which should end as soon as the conditions permit it. Every activist and every milieu must answer by themselves the question what these conditions and prospects for their fulfillment are.

"No modern state can exist without participation of society in public affairs. Especially it is impossible to govern Poland of the 1980s on behalf of the Poles without the Poles. The participation of citizens in public affairs is the first and necessary condition of national revival. This awareness is expressed by a coherent concept of Gen. Wojciech Jaruselski's speeches in which martial law is treated not as the prospect for a police state but an instrument for restoring democratic renewal.

"Unfortunately, this awareness is still alien from a considerable part of the society interpreting the method as the essence ot things, which, after all, is hardly surprising.

"Hence, the first condition for getting Poland out of the abnormal situation is to reawaken the Poles and to reanimate their temporarily withered will to take an active part in public affairs of a varying calibre.

"In this context, the regional committees for national salvation are harbingers of the restoration of the sense of civic duty and joint responsibility for public affairs," writes Stefanowicz adding that the regional committees should simply be composed of citizens with general prestige being the chief criterion of selection.

"The Pax movement of lay Catholics intends to actively and broadly participate in the committees for national salvation built on such foundations," concludes the Pax vice-president.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SOVIET ARMY CELEBRATIONS

LD240002 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- Today, on the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army, the Soviet army soldiers who gave their lives for the liberation of Poland were commemorated throughout Poland.

In World War Two, about 620,000 Soviet army soldiers fell in the fighting to liberate Poland from the Nazi occupier.

The central commemoration of the fallen Soviet soldiers at sites of remembrance was held in Warsaw -- at the cemetery mausoleum of the Soviet army soldiers where a wreath was laid by, among others, a national unity front delegation led by PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau member and secretary Stefan Olszowski, and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where wreaths were laid by a Soviet Embassy delegation and delegations of other diplomatic missions from the socialist countries.

Members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society of the Soviet Army Group North stationed in Poland and the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, as well as Soviet and Polish war veterans.

RAKOWSKI, KUBERSKI RECEIVE JEWISH DELEGATION

LD232246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The delegation of the America Jewish Joint Distribution Committee which is visiting Poland was received today by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The meeting was attended by its president, Henryk Taub; vice president Rolph Goldman; European managing director Dr Akiva Kohane; Mozes Finkelstein, president of the main board of the religious association of the Mosaic sect in Poland; Syzmen (Furmiej), director of the state Jewish Theater; and Minister Jerzy Kuberski, chief of the office for religious affairs.

During the meeting current problems of Jewish circles in Poland were discussed.

LE FIGARO VIEWS DISTRUBANCES, PZPR PLENUM

PM181651 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Spontaneous Incidents or Acts of Provocation? At the Approach of the Central Committee Meeting"]

[Text] Warsaw -- As the date of the very important Central Committee plenum -- the first since the imposition of martial law -- approaches, nervousness is again on the increase in the country. We can see evidence of it in the demonstrations which, a fortnight after those in Gdansk, shook Poznan on Saturday, and in the failed attempt to bomb a gas station in Lublin.

Truth to tell, these incidents seem most curious, and there is some plausibility to the hypotheses that they are acts of provocation. Back on 30 December in Gdansk the crowd merely wanted to lay flowers and take part in a mass before the monument to the victims of December 1970. It was only the brutal and inopportune intervention by the forces of order which later led to the reported disturbance.

Of course, it is very easy to provoke incidents today: popular discontent is very great everywhere, and as soon as a match has been put to the powder kegs it is only a question of the explosion. The Poznan demonstrations would doubtless not have occureed if certain people had not had an interest in giving the signal for them. And it is precisely in the Wielkopolski capital that relations between the authorities and the populations are least bad. As for the famous Lublin "bomb", it smells of provocation a mile off.

It must also be said that there are many other acts of provocation. For instance, last Saturday a peculiar directive was circulating in Warsaw; it involved buying party and army newspapers and tearing them up ostentatiously near the kiosks. Very fortunately, sensing a trap, the public did not follow it. Mention should also be made of all the fakes circulating in the city -- fake "messages" from Walesa, fabricated texts of "letters from Bratowski," imaginary interviews with Professor Geremek and so forth.

It is easy to see the objectives of these operations. The nearer the plenum approaches the clearer it is that, failing a cataclysm, the "hardliners" will suffer a defeat at it. Having done everything, immediately after the imposition of martial law, to speed up the convocation of this plenum, while General Jaruzelski as on the contrary trying to defer it as long as possible, the roles have now been reversed and it is the "hardliners" who are trying to put it off by every means.

These acts of provocation are aimed both at weakening the general's position, by showing that he is not in control of the situation, and at indicating that action by the "anti-socialist forces" remains serious and any relaxation of the stringent state of siege measures should be avoided, or even that these measures should on the contrary be reinforced.

Despite these efforts, everything points to the fact that in the present state of affairs the plenum will witness the consolidation of the centrist trend of General Jaruzelski and Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski to the detriment of the other two wings. It is likely that once again the elimination of the two extremes will be embarked upon with, for instance, the liberal Barcikowski leaving the Politburo together with Olszowski, supporter of the "hardliners" or the intellectual Kubiak, but also the neo-Stalinist Siwak.

This type of elimination seems to make no change to the balance of forces. Indeed, for the general it would amount -- in chess terms -- to sacrificing a knight and a rook in exchange for a bishop and the queen. His position would thus undeniably be very much improved.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS PREDICT SPRING UPRISING

PM221303 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Feb 82 pp 1, 24

[Robin Gedye report: "Polish Spring in Prospect, Union Believes"]

[Text] Rank-and-file members of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity now firmly believe there will be a popular uprising this spring and that the West would never stand by as an idle spectator to a bloody revolution.

The military take-over in Poland on Dec 13 has served to turn an opposition movement once confined to Solidarity's 10 million members into a wide and deep-seated hatred of the country's government.

This is shared by many who once felt that Solidarity had gone too far.

During a 12-day car journey, which included the troubled cities of Poznan and Gdansk in the north, and Lodz, Wroclaw, and the industrial sprawl of Katowice in the south, I found that the slogan, "Winter Theirs, Spring Ours," which is frequently painted on walls and found in underground bulletins, became the ideological axis on which every political conversation revolved.

At petrol stations and roadside cafes and in the privacy of homes the message was always the same: "Things are quiet now, but we cannot continue much longer. When the warm weather comes and the partisans can live off the land, the fight will begin."

Coupled with a spirit of defiance and unqualified hatred of the authorities there is a deep, terrifying, and almost childish conviction that when the real battle commences, the West will have to offer aid and support.

The argument, repeated time and again, is that the West, and in particular the United States and Britain, owes Poland a moral debt for its post-war sellout, and that the West has already indicated, through economic sanctions, that it is not prepared to tolerate a military dictatorship indefinitely.

No amount of argument can convince Poles that they cannot depend on the West for ultimate support. From the peasant to the clergyman there is a conviction that Europe and America will be forced to help prevent what may otherwise be wholesale slaughter.

Wild "scenarios" range from plans for China to attack the Soviet Union and open up a second front at a crucial moment to a belief that the West will drop food and arms to partisans by air.

Despite the scorn poured by Western Europe on America's recent "Let Poland Be Poland" extravaganza, extracts from the programme, broadcast on shortwave radio stations, appear to have had a profound effect on ordinary Poles, who take its rhetoric at more than face value.

A peasant in southern Poland said he had heard Mrs Thatcher's speech on the Voice of America radio station and was surprised at how sympathetic she sounded.

"Britain sold Poland out after the war, and I was surprised to hear her concern for this country, particularly from a woman who has her own problems," the man said.

"We are not deluding ourselves that Britain will help, but Britain should feel duty bound."

A respected member of Poland's intellectual community said that America's stand, including economic sanctions, was significant "if only that without it, things would be much tougher here."

Everywhere the complaints are the same. The political situation remains unresolved and increasingly intolerable. Prices have quadrupled while supplies continue to dwindle. Police and paramilitary forces are no longer restricted by an reasonable laws.

The quality of life in Poland has sunk to such depths that her people, who tasted 16 months of relative freedom under Solidarity, are convinced they no longer have anything to lose.

Rather than face a future which promises increasing repression people in all walks of life expect and are prepared to support a popular uprising.

One mother told me she was willing to see her two sons die rather than have them live under such conditions. "It is better for a few to be free than for thousands to be imprisoned," she said.

A conviction that the Soviet Union is directly to blame for the current clampdown and for bleeding Poland dry of its resources over the past 36 years only strengthens the determination of the people to unite in opposition to the internal military take-over.

In addition, people do not believe that army conscripts will turn against their own countrymen. "If the unrest is properly co-ordinated and widespread our soldiers will join us on the first day," people say.

During the first few days of martial law the tanks outside the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk had Solidarity slogans painted on their sides and flowers protruding from their gun barrels.

Soldiers posted on the gates were inside the yard drinking tea with striking workers. To break the gates down after several days the authorities had to change the tank crews to paramilitary police and use riot police to enter the shipyard.

"It is this spirit that will be with us when the day of action comes," a soldier told me.

The authorities continue to use riot police and paramilitary police reservists in all attempts to quell unrest, end strikes, and break up crowds.

So far disturbances have been localised enough to obviate the use of troops other than for permanent and road blocks and driving heavy armour through cities in shows of strength.

Nearly all roadblocks on the outskirts of towns are manned by at least one policeman or paramilitary police reservist, clearly in charge of any soldiers on duty.

The strength of the road blocks appears to vary throughout the country in direct proportion to the strength of opposition feeling among the local population.

In the grimy pollution-ridden industrial southern areas surrounding the steel mills and coal mines of Katowice, road blocks are most numerous.

More often than not an armoured personnel carrier or tank is in attendance, sometimes with its engine revving to keep occupants warm.

Paramilitary police and militiamen, armed with sub-machineguns, stop vehicles at will to search boots and check travel permits.

To a car with British registration plates they were friendly and polite, but local people said that militiamen had become increasing arrogant since the early days of martial law, having been invested with virtually unlimited powers to detain and question.

A thin belt of northern towns running across Poland from east to west appear to have very few checkpoints with the exception of Poznan and roads into Gdansk, where one can expect two or three heavily manned tank-backed road blocks.

Checkpoints outside Poznan were increased recently following unrest at the Cygielski metal factory, where workers have held a series of minor strikes since martial law was imposed. Last weekend 200 people were arrested in the town during a demonstration.

Four days ago steel-helmeted riot police were posted outside a church holding a special evening mass for students while riot police stood guard through the night outside a memorial to those who died in bloody riots in Poznan in 1956.

It was around the memorial, two 35ft concrete crosses set at the edge of a small park, that last weekend's demonstration began.

Several people who witnessed the day's events said people had been laying flowers at the base of the memorial throughout the day despite the presence of riot police encircling the memorial and painstakingly trampling on the offering as they were made.

At five o'clock, a three-man deputation of workers from the Cygielski factory arrived to lay a bunch of flowers on the behalf of all its workers.

The deputation members were asked for their papers by one of the policemen on duty. As they were being examined one of the deputation placed the flowers near the memorial whereupon the policeman ordered them to be picked up.

This was duly done, the the deputation marched towards to waiting police van and bundled inside. The waiting crowd spontaneously began to sing Poland's national song containing the words "God return our homeland free."

At that point riot police moved in, breaking up those assembled by wielding their 2 ft lead-weighted batons and arresting anyone they could hold on to.

Similar events, which have occurred at different times throughout the country over the past two months, have embittered the population to the point where it no longer believes the official version of any incident reported in the official media.

Reports such as the finding of a large bomb near Lublin last week are dismissed immediately as a put-up provocation intended to justify the extension of martial-law powers.

Solidarity has repeatedly called on people to offer only passive resistance for the time being, and the population believes that anyone causing disturbances at present cannot be a trade union sympathiser or have its interests at heart.

Even government officials describe the current media propaganda as self-defeating and "laughable." "All it has succeeded in doing is forcing the people to disbelieve any news report and assume that the opposite is true," an official said.

FRANCE-SOIR ON HOSTILITY TO MILITARY REGIME

PM221539 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Francois Corre report: "Poland -- French Doctors Testify"]

[Text] With every passing day the Polish people seem to engage a little further in resistance against General Jaruzelski's regime. The attempt on the life of a militiaman in a Warsaw streetcar on Thursday was merely the most violent and spectacular instance of a considerable number of daily acts of resistance.

For instance, every night -- at 2100 hours -- students of Wroclaw University campus put out all lights, open windows and sing the song "Let Poland Be Poland."

In Bielsko-Biala the workers of Belster plants have refused to accept a 13th month pay envelope in sympathy with those who were deprived of it because they had struck in December 1981.

In Warsaw, Poznan, Gdansk, Lublin, Lodz and Jelenia Gora many walls are being covered inscriptions advocating resistance which are rapidly erased.

On 13 February -- exactly 2 months after the imposition of martial law -- thousands of strikes took place, especially in Wroclaw, Gdansk and Szczecin.

Two French doctors -- Professor Guerin and Dr Le Guay -- who have just returned from Poland were surprised by the population's spirit of resistance -- "in a hospital which we visited all the doctors openly wore the Solidarity badge on their smocks. They showed us a big Solidarity poster on the wall of a room. At another hospital a doctor told us that 100 percent of the establishment's personnel are Solidarity members.

"Doctors completely openly expressed opinions hostile to the authorities and when we asked them about what appeared to us to be rash behavior they replied: 'Solidarity is the real force here throughout the hospital. Solidarity is the only force in this city and the only force throughout Poland. This will have to be realized one day.'"

The atmosphere in the streets and in plants is far from being so confident. Repression has been severe there. The militia has its informers. Arrests take place frequently and sentences are meted out in large numbers and are becoming increasingly severe.

A woman teacher has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for organizing a 24-hour strike. It should be added, however, that before the 13 December coup she had discomfited a prominent party member guilty of corruption. The severity of the sentence probably represents an act of revenge.

Repression

Despite this repression the population has managed to express its thoughts -- "in the streets people quietly applauded as our delegation was passing through," Professor Guerin recalls. "An old woman climbed onto the running board of our truck and threw a pack of cigarettes -- what is, after all, a rationed commodity -- to us, taking advantage of the situation to drop onto our knees a clandestine Solidarity information bulletin."

We were able to visit in Warsaw a clandestine center where a card index of detainees throughout Poland is daily updated. Money is collected to assist prisoners and their families.

Even the army -- at least certain army units -- seems contaminated by a strange nostalgia. So the authorities have recently distributed a leaflet among soldiers which reads: "Anyone who asks you where you come from, what weapons you have and what you are given to eat should arouse your suspicion. Arrest him and take him to your officer. The enemy lurks behind the back of the working class. Avoid engaging in conversation with any kind of civilian."

It is becoming increasingly obvious that even though the 13 December coup was undoubtedly successful militarily, from the political viewpoint it has been a nearly complete failure.

"Resistance in all its forms will continue. Where will this lead us? I do not know. I am afraid of an escalation of terrorism and of repression," Andrzej Wolowski, a member of the Solidarity Coordination Commission in France, stated.

"Order of a kind apparently prevailed during the days which followed the coup," Seweryn Blumsztajn, another Solidarity member, said. "But now you can obtain from soldiers gasoline or a permit authorizing travel to another city in exchange of a little vodka.... Where will this lead us to? I do not know. It is certain, however, that if the near famine which now prevails gets worse -- and in my view this is bound to happen -- the situation will harden."

'BIGGEST EVER' MILITARY PRESENCE IN GDANSK NOTED

PM221617 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Feb 82 p 7

[Robin Gedye Warsaw dispatch: "Gdansk Sealed Off and Swamped With Troops"]

[Text] The Baltic port of Gdansk has been subjected to the most intensive para-military operation backed by tanks and heavy armour since martial law was declared in Poland two months ago.

Under the pretext of averting a proposed hunger march by women and children last week-end, the city, power base of the banned Solidarity trade union, was sealed from the rest of Poland and swamped with troops.

The military presence was so vast that inhabitants said it exceeded anything they had seen before, including the days of violent unrest in late December.

Gaining access to Gdansk on Friday last week prior to a two-day stay involved passing through three road blocks at five-mile intervals.

The road blocks were manned by para-military police, automatics slung over their shoulders. Each road block had a tank parked in an obvious position by the side of the road, and vehicles were searched for weapons as they passed through.

In the city tanks, armoured personnel carriers, and water cannon with lights flashing and sirens blaring, patrolled the streets or stood parked in side roads.

One tank was placed in a hotel car park facing the main station with its barrel pointed directly at the station's pedestrian exit throughout the day.

Police reservists, dressed in green combat uniforms, and with white truncheons swinging from their hips, patrolled the streets in groups of seven to 12, often with no more than a few yards separating groups.

Checks on the Young

Pedestrians, especially the young, had their documents checked and were questioned as to the purpose of their journey and reasons for being on the streets. Particular attention was reserved for vehicles, whose occupants could expect to be stopped for a search and document check on average every four or five minutes.

Para-military police, working in large groups, set up roadside checkpoints on all main thoroughfares, often stopping the same car several times within the space of 100 yards with no other apparent purpose than to intimidate.

Two side-streets near the main railway station were filled with armoured personnel carriers, army lorries and tanks, some with water cannon, parked end-to-end.

On the night preceding the clampdown on Friday last week a three-hour-long convoy of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, and lorries moved through the city between the curfew hours of 8 pm and 6 am.

The inhabitants of Gdansk described their own city as being in a permament state of war while the rest of Poland was in a state of emergency.

Tanks Once a Week

Although the inhabitants are by no means continuously subjected to the sort of oppressive measures carried out on Friday and Saturday last week, there is a permanent heavy police presence in the streets, with tanks and armoured convoys parading through the town at least once a week.

Last week-end was an especially sensitive time since it marked two months of martial law.

A hunger march by women and children planned in secret for the Friday was averted in last-minute desperate efforts by church and university authorities, who advised students during classes and townspeople via leaflets to remain at home.

Although the march was organised in secret, leaflets encouraging people to join in were distributed by unknown persons.

The leaflets were apparently produced by the authorities in an attempt to encourage more people on to the streets in the hope of trapping them in the vast security net.

Provocateurs Sent In

I was shown convincing evidence that a peaceful demonstration three weeks ago in Gdansk, in which 200 youths were arrested, was disrupted by provocateurs.

Some 3,000 people had at the time gathered outside the Lenin Shipyard to pray and sing hymns.

While the demonstration was proceeding peacefully, a private bus was seen pulling up in a side street to drop some 30 to 40 passengers, who mingled with the crowd.

When riot police, using loud speakers, asked the crowd to disperse, several of those in the bus, who had been kept under close observation, began throwing stones and shouting "Reagan! Reagan!"

This gave riot police the excuse they needed to move in and end the meeting, wielding their batons freely.

Solidarity's underground movement continues to be concentrated in Gdansk, and a meeting of leaders who escaped internment took place on Jan. 13 to found a committee of national resistance to co-ordinate future policy.

A respected member of Poland's intellectual community said the situation in Gdansk has resulted in "100 percent of the young generation being opposed to the government -- a unique example under such circumstances."

Asked whether, as an established figure in Poland, he was not afraid of jeopardising himself by being associated with what has become an illegal dissident movement, he said: "Since 1939, we have lived under some form of occupation in this country.

Talking in Threes Ban

"It has reached a point with us now that we are no longer afraid something will happen or we will die. This life is no longer worth living.

"The situation in Gdansk has changed from being simply a workers' movement to a movement of young people, daily subjected to ever-increasing harassment from security forces.

"A ban on public gatherings means that more than six people cannot even sit at a restaurant table, and people queueing for buses can be detained and question if they are seen talking in groups of three or more.

"There are no laws any more here, and people have no rights. The militia have carte blanche to act as they wish."

A letter circulated in Gdansk last weekend by Father Henryk Jankowski, personal priest to Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and chaplain to Solidarity, appealed to his city's youth to remain calm and expect a new dawn.

"It is not the first period of bewilderment, persecution, and suffering in the history of the last 200 years," the letter said.

"We do not know how long this period will last, but we know that it will end because every night a new day dawns and every Good Friday has a resurrection Sunday. We are awaiting a day of overwhelming sunshine.

"Do not let the net of provocation entwine you, and do not become involved in street arguments. Your opposition to the forces of evil lies in being in this land, among your own, to grow for the future.

"This is not easy, but the harder it is to be a Pole, the more beautiful it is to live in Poland."

TRYBUNA LUDU CORRECTS OFFICIAL GRAIN STATISTICS

AU231401 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Feb 82 p 5

[Report signed "WEB": "How Much Grain Has Been Bought?"]

[Text] Yesterday's edition of TRYBUNA LUDU (and of some other dailies) carried two separate reports on grain procurement. The first report issued by PAP stated that 1.58 million tons of grain had been bought since the beginning of the procurement campaign. The other report included in a statement issued by the main statistical office in connection with January's economic results stated that "1.9 million tons of grain were bought between the beginning of the procurement campaign and the end of January 1982."

Since this represents a crucial difference and since the official statistics are in conflict with reports published in the press from day to day on the subject, we asked the main statistical office to explain.

That office told us that it had added the procurement of consumption grain (1.58 million tons) to the procurement of sowing grain (about 300,000 tons).

The information supplied by the office in question is incorrect because it links two different grain categories, which should not be done. Sowing grains have nothing to do with consumption and fodder grains because they are included in a separate plan. On the other hand, if those grains are linked together in statistics then they should be clearly distinguished as sowing and consumption grains.

The date for yesterday shows that grain procurement has amounted to 1.58 million tons from the beginning of the campaign. In the first ten days of February grain procurement increased very slightly compared with January, but, unfortunately, the grain sold to the state meets on the average less than a quarter of daily requirements estimated at 18,000 tons.

MINISTERS DISCUSS MINERS' HEALTH FACILITIES

LD222112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting between Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of mining and power industry, and Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social welfare, has taken place today in Warsaw. Issues concerning the protection of the health of miners and their families were discussed, taking into account in particular the functioning of the miners' health service.

The need to increase employment of district doctors was recognized as the most pressing task. A broader participation of doctors in mining rescue actions was also recognized as a matter of great significance. The need was pointed out to make better use of the existing medical equipment and to give precedence to mining clinics and hospitals in obtaining this equipment. Issues connected with improving the working conditions of mining work forces were also discussed. To this end it was decided to reactivate the interministerial Commission for Health Protection in Mining which was suspended in 1974 so that the adopted decisions may be implemented.

The commission will solve many issues connected with securing a suitable standard of medical treatment for miners and will map out its development directions. The commission will be chaired by undersecretaries of state from both ministries.

The meeting was attended by Maj Fen Jerzy Bonczak, plenipotentiary of the Committee for National Defense in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

PAP: ECONOMIC SITUATION 'PASSING ILLNESS'

LD191918 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 19 Feb 82

["Polish Foreign Trade Role Is There To Stay" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP) -- Poland enters 1982 under special circumstances. The proclamation of martial law put an end to the process of destabilization of Poland's socio-economic life and facilitated the start for a sweeping economic reform.

Through its economic mechanisms, the reform will help the Polish economy to embark on the normal road of development.

The first harbingers of normalcy have already appeared. The coal exports are expected to amount to 5 million tons in the first quarter of this year.

The extraction of Poland's other mineral resources -- copper, sulphur and silver -- is going on well.

The mentioned four products will play a basic role in rectifying Poland's trade and payments [words indistinct]

Poland (?is a) major partner in the world trade in sulphur and copper, has reserves of silver and is on the best way of achieving about 20 million tons of coal in exports.

Moreover, Poland has a consolidated position as an exporter of ships, planes, helicppters complete power generating plants and systems, sulphuric acid factories and sugar refineries, rolling stock, a range of machine tools, and construction and assembly services.

Therefore, Poland's present economic situation should be seen as a serious but passing illness.

It follows from a review of Poland's relations with the world that even during this "illness" and despite her big foreign debt, Poland is there to stay as an interesting economic and trading partner.

PAP REPORTS ON 'GROWING' COPPER EXPORTS

LD220030 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb (PAP) -- "In 1981 Poland exported 153,700 tons of copper while this year we are increasing the overall export to 165,000 tons, out of which -- 145,000 tons will be sold to hard currency countries," director of the Impexmetal foreign trade enterprise Stefan Mroczek told PAP.

"Poland enjoys a high position in the world's export of electrolytic copper. In 1980, Poland's share in the world's production amounted to 3.82 per cent while its share in the world's export reached 3.87 per cent."

"Our biggest buyers are the FRG, to which we export some 80,000 tons of copper annually and France and Belgium which buy some 8,000 tons each. The whole of this export is based on cash payments entirely, and thus is an important source of hard currency for Poland," Mr Mroczek said.

"Apart from raw and electrolytic copper Pland exports also ready made and semi-finished copper products. In 1980, for instance, Poland's production of electrolytic copper amounted to 357,000 tons and the export of semi-finished copper products constituted 50,000 tons or 14 percent, which was a better index than that recorded by such major exporters as the USA and Canada."

REPORT ON 1982 STEEL EXPORT PLANS CITED

LD221756 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's share in the world steel turnover amounts to 2-2.5 percent. The capacities of Polish metallurgy are much bigger. However, the production of high grade steel requires many scarce imported raw materials.

In spite of unfavourable conditions current plans of the foreign trade enterprise "Stalexport" provide for keeping this year's exports at last year's level. Capitalist countries are to receive some one million tonnes of Polish steel including section steel, rails, zinc plated steel sheets and thin steel sheets, cold- and hot-rolled products, high quality steel and many others which will be exported to some 50 customers, mainly in the EEC countries, Scandinavia, the U.S., South America and the Middle East.

Exports to socialist countries will be kept at the level of 750 million tonnes, imports from those countries amounting to some one million tonnes. The turnover will be based primarily on specialization arrangements.

The foreign trade enterprise "Stalexport" is of the opinion that difficulties resulting from the reaction of some states to the introduction of martial law in Poland may hamper but not destroy this year's export plans which are based on many years' stable cooperation with many customers who give priority to their own business over temporary political moves.

TRANSLOADING IN SZCZECIN PORT INCREASES

LD220022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Transloading in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex gained momentum in the past few days. During the past 2 days more than 106,000 tons of freight was handled.

Today 25 ships are in Szczecin and Swinoujscie, including 9 flying foreign flags. The unloading of ore from the great bulk carrier of the Polish steamship company, "Huta Katowice," continues. It is planned to load coal tomorrow. Today ore is being unloaded in Swinoujscie from the bulk carrier "Uniwersytet Warszawski" as well as transit freight for Czechoslovakia. In Szczecin phosphates are being unloaded from the ship "Kopalnia Kleofas" and ores from the Soviet ship "Iritsk."

FACTORY WORKERS DISCUSS CONDITIONS IN LODZ

NC201625 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 20 Feb 82

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Lodz, Poland, 20 Feb (AFP) -- Lodz, the central textile city where angry residents took to the streets on "hunger marches" last July, is now Poland's calmest city, according to local officials.

Several local factory workers, interviewed during a press visit to their plant, however, expressed discontent with the government over the imposition of martial law and the recent rise in food and energy prices.

While members of the local branch of the Polish communist party readily said that the December 13 martial law proclamation was "a necessity" to save Lodz from anarchy, Solidarity militants have dubbed the city "frightened Lodz".

Mayor Jozef Niewiadowski said city services had been "falling into ruin" for a year-and-a-half. He cast responsibility of Solidarity, which, he said, led by certain now-imprisoned extremists, aimed to disorganize life in the department, "ridiculize officials, and ruin the population's confidence in their representatives".

Three French journalists were conducted on an official tour through the "Springtime of the People" factory -- chosen for what officials called its characteristic spirit of conciliation.

Party leaders there said it had never been the scene of strikes and there had always been calm and understanding between Solidarity members and the former official branch unions.

But when journalists asked to meet the local Solidarity leader, they learned he had been sentenced to one year in prison for trying to organize a strike the day after the martial law proclamation. He was however given special consideration as he promptly cancelled the order, officials said.

A local Solidarity member, who was also a party member, judged the state of siege "useful". He said Solidarity leaders were out of line by starting a "political struggle" and that things would have gone differently if Lech Walesa had led the union alone.

Another line emerged when journalists, after insisting, held unmonitored conversations with factory workers chosen at random.

Though one worker said too many strikes had prevented those who wanted to from working, others charged that the state of siege had "deprived them of all freedom", led to spectacular price increases, and done nothing about the long food and supply lines.

The debate continued when the workers were asked if anyone had been dismissed following the state of siege.

Some said those who tried to strike were sanctioned and had their posts or workshop changed. Others said 20 of the 1,600 workers at the factory were let go.

Though the official line states all is calm, one wonders why the local party paper, GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, this week appealed to the city's young people to fight the temptation "to go underground".

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET UNION AID, TRADE ACTIVITIES

Industrial Specialists Arrive

LD221940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] A group of Soviet industrial specialists arrived today at the invitation of the Polish Government in order to take part in work on making joint draft undertakings aimed at consolidating and broadening Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Polish Planning Committee, received Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee in the Soviet Union.

Ship Contracts Signed

LD232358 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb (PAP) -- Poland and the Soviet Union signed here today two contracts worth 160 million roubles under which Poland will supply Soviet partners with 18 specialized ships for geological prospecting in the sea bed and fire-fighting units.

Part of the contracts worth 160 million roubles will be implemented by the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard which will pioneer new 40-ton crane ships for the maintenance of oil rigs.

USSR Electric Power

LD200510 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (PAP) -- The Soviet Union will deliver all necessary equipment to complete a 700 kW high-tension line to Poland, the Elektrim and the Teknopromeksport foreign trade companies agreed in Moscow today. The line running from the Polish-Soviet border to Rzeszow is of extreme importance to Poland as it will serve to annually transmit some 6,000 million kWh of Soviet energy from the Khmielnitskaya power plant.

The new high-tension line will also be used to send electric energy to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR who are also participating in the construction costs.

In another contract signed here, Elektrim and the Soviet Energomasheksport agreed on another Polish-Soviet electric energy deal under which the Soviet Union will deliver 300 million kWh of electric energy this year to the Bialystok Region, which has no power plants of its own.

Report on Supplies

LD201330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Polish state railways stations at Geniusze and Siemianowka in Bialystok Voivodship report that the transloading of goods from the Soviet Union is continuing uninterrupted. Over the next 24 hours, the railway crews at both the dry ports will (?each) receive several thousand tons of goods, including refrigerators and items for the domestic economy, building materials, cotton and artificial fertilizers.

CSSR PLANS CHEMICAL, LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION

LD200620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation from the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry, led by Deputy Minister Wieslaw Szymczak, has visited Prague for talks with Czechoslovak ministerial officials on cooperation between the light and chemical industries of the two countries. Poland is to manufacture goods for Czechoslovakia out of raw materials supplied by that country. In exchange, Poland will receive market goods or raw materials it requires.

LODZ PAPER INTERVIEWS MEDIA OFFICIAL LORANC

PM220917 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 9 Feb 82 p 4

[Malgorzata Karbowiak interview with W. Loranc, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs: "What Is To Be Done and How?" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Loranc] We are now working in a different situation, under unusual circumstances. This is a period in the country's domestic life in which we should analyze the origins of the crisis, seek out all the factors which have led to the present situation and assess the role of individual social and political forces, in particular that of Solidarity, in creating the present situation, especially in the economic sphere. An analysis of these factors, an assessment of experiences and a drawing of conclusions from them with a view to the future are the main tasks facing our institution, that is, radio and television, as well as the press.

We must also realize that the party and the Military Council of National Salvation have shouldered the burden of the implementation of an economic reform, including a change in the price system, under unstable conditions -- albeit with the support of the majority of the community. This was indispensable because, as General Jaruzelski vividly put it, the Polish economy "was dying." However, in order to familiarize the general public with this truth it was necessary to establish a dialogue, to start talking with the working people. As a result, we have been assigned many tasks with a view to making such a consultation possible. I believe that I will not be accused of conceit if I say that the media, including radio and television, have made such consultations possible.

However, yet another aspect of the present situation must be mentioned. As journalists, we must realize that martial law does not mean that the activities of political institutions have been suspended and that the implementation of political reforms has been stopped. So we must also make a dialogue possible in that sphere to ensure that there is no going back to the bad experiences of both the period before August 1980 and that before December 1981. This is why we have concentrated on, among other things, problems connected with the organization of social life and on various manifestations of the activities of political mechanisms. A further aim which we have set ourselves in our institution is to look after these needs and to help to perform tasks ensuing from the question "what is to be done and how?"

In accordance with decisions adopted by the authorities, we suspended the activities of three radio programs and of the second television program, thus reducing our news and publicist service to one radio program and one television program. This task was carried out without any disturbances and without the use of any coercive means. The most useful colleagues were kept on while the rest were sent on leave. As radio and television programs are gradually expanded, some of our men and women colleagues are returning to work. As you know -- for we have already discussed this subject -- the fourth radio program has already been resumed, the Lodz television center is back in operation and the rest of the country's television centers will be back in operation by 15 February. The situation in radio and television is being slowly stabilized and in 3-4 weeks' time we will broadcast for as many hours as we used to prior to December.

[Question] There have been many rumors and conjectures on the subject of allegedly draconian cadre cuts among radio and television employees. What is the situation really like?

[Answer] A review of radio and television personnel is now in progress from the viewpoint of their professional skills and sociopolitical attitude. Not all our colleagues deem it possible to continue to work for the committee, nor do we want to resume contacts with all our colleagues. Those people will leave us, but I would like to state that there will be only a few such cases. After all, we have cadres with high professional qualifications who have been working with enthusiasm and commitment and have come out in support of law and order, which are so badly needed in this sphere of work.

[Question] My final question directly concerns the way in which radio and television programs in their present form are received by the public in a martial law situation. During the latest Sejm session, Deputy Malcuzynski alleged in his speech that television has insulted the country and he accused it of obvious bias. This view is shared by many viewers. Do you accept these remarks?

[Answer] Deputy Malcuzynski has made a habit of criticizing television, so I was not surprised. However, with reference to the meaning of his speech I would like to emphasize that you have to assess the country's situation very superficially to believe that television can freely show absolutely all symptoms of unrest, doubts or critical reservations. After all, the aim of the present state of affairs is to introduce elements of calm and normalization. This is our only chance for the future. Therefore in order to be able to engage in dialogue with the community we must not reopen wounds nor create unrest and tension but, on the contrary, seek opportunities for accord and appeasement. This is why we do not question martial law in general but just accept it.

Whenever a patient is seriously ill, it is first of all necessary to consider how he can be helped and cured by distributing tasks among the members of his family. But, as far as I can understand it, deputy Malcuzynski is now pondering the question of whether the patient had to fall ill in the first place.

And going back to the main subject of our talk, we must now rely on ourselves and we want to participate in the task of extricating the country from a difficult situation. This is inasmuch as possible as far as radio and television are concerned.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

ADVENTIST EXPRESSES HOPE CONCERNING CRISIS

LD211104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Talk by Assistant Professor Father Zachariasz Lyko, general secretary of the Seventh Day Adventists Church]

[Excerpt] Coming forward to speak in the general national talks about our affairs, the affairs of Poles, I would like to share a few reflections on the subject of the present problems of our times too.

First, we are a people with a long culture, going back over 1,000 years, and with many fine religious, Christian and lay traditons. We have brought forth many famous people. We are a nation that counts in the world. We have lived through numerous national difficultues and historical storms. What is typical of us is emotionally and tendency to get worked up, but also a capacity for sacrifices. When we want to, however, we are nevertheless capable of looking at matters calmly and analytically. We take pride -- and are right to do so -- in the traditional religious tolerance, though there were times when things were not of the best with regard to that tolerance. And yet tolerance is after all one of the greatest of cultural values. We lost something whenever an addiction to discussion and passions served particularist interests. However, we were successful when a sense of geopolitical realism, the idea of unity and the supreme interests of victory prevailed.

Second, the present crisis we are experiecing is undoubtedly one of the most difficult. But one ought to look to the future with hope, especially where there is a universal will to continue the process of renewal and a determination to emerge from the crisis, with judicious, though at times far from easy, decisions. The program of national salvation, looking at the matter objectively, represents an enormous, unusually positive historical chance, the only one of its kind. The way it is accentuated within the framework of the current reality of the system is especially interesting; such elements as cost accounting, the market, and the motivating function of wages, with the simultaneous preservation of a broadly conceived social justice, further actualization of national accord, of the union movement, and democratication of life. Following this there is respect for freedom of conscience and creed and for the activity of the churches and denominational unions. Finally, there is the exaltation of national, humanist and cultural elements. This is a chance which we must not lose.

PAP REPORTS FRG POLITICIANS REMARKS ON SITUATION

LD201204 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (PAP) -- SPD Foreign Policy Parliamentary Floor Spokesman Karsten Voigt firmly came out against economic sanctions towards Poland.

In an interview for the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU daily, given after his several-day visit to Warsaw, Voigt said that if economic sanctions were upheld for a longer period of time or sharpened, they would primarily hit out at Polish soceity. There are reasons for fearing that this would lead to an outburst resulting only in sharpening the rigours of martial law, said the FRG politician.

Referring to the attitude of Western countries towards Poland, Karsten Voigt said that it is the duty of the West to back these forces in Poland which believe that dialogue is needed and necessary rather than those who strive for confrontation.

The FRG politician also expressed the view that there are two currents among Solidarnosc members. The first includes people coming out for dialogue, while the second embraces people thinking about taking actions, and not hesitating to resort to force.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS WESTERN SCENARIOS

LD231526 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Dangerous Scenarios" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- In an article headlined as above the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed to "the amazing convergence" between the Solidarnosc confrontation scenario presented in Radom in the beginning of December last with the thesis of a famous book that appeared in the West in 1977 and was written by top-level army officials from the NATO headquarters. The book, entitled "The Third World War," served as "a model for Solidarnosc Radom programme," the daily claimed.

"The specialised NATO agencies for psychological war had calculated and agreed everything much earlier."

"In those plans people from the confederation of independent Poland (KPN), KSS/KOR, activists of the extreme wing of Solidarnosc and also specific Zionist milieus oriented at antagonizing the Polish society had beforehand been designated certain roles."

"The course of events and the facts indicate that the anticommunist subversion centres have prepared at least two scenarios for Poland. One assumed that creeping counter-revolution, linked with KPN and KOR, would burst the structures of the socialist Polish state from the inside, paving the way for a restoration of the capitalist system. The other option aimed at provoking, regardless of the price, a Soviet military intervention in Poland. The confrontation was to set fire to the sacrifice stake, the one General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about in the Sejm. Peace in Europe, constructed with so much difficulty, was to be burnt at this stake," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

"The proclamation of martial law thwarted the chance for carrying any subversion scenario into effect. Thus the imperialist policy of the conservative U.S. administration suffered a painful setback in this section of its global strategy. The Polish nation of which an overwhelming majority supports the decisions of the Martial Council of National Redemption made up its mind to decide about its own fate by itself," the army paper said next.

Recalling the anti-Polish economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. Government and backed up with a noisy propaganda, the paper added that "all this had already been happening during the cold war. We will have to manage on our own, without American credits, with the assistance of our never-failing socialist friends."

"With all our national shortcomings, we have a few good points. Among others, we have a deeply rooted feeling of national pride. We are capable of remembering the harms did onto us for a long time as well as pay back warmheartedly for a helping hand extended to us," the paper concluded.

DRAFT BILL ON FODDER RESOURCES PUBLISHED

AU230955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Feb 82 p 3

["Draft Bill on the Organization of the Production and Rational Utilization of Fodder Resources," adopted by the State Council on 18 February]

[Text] The fulfillment of the national program on developing the livestock sector, the plan on developing the agriculture and food industry, and the program on regional self-management and self-supply requires achieving the planned number of all breeds of livestock and producing appropriate fodder species for each livestock category. For the same purpose, the livestock must be fed in conditions of economic efficiency, slaughter weights must be observed, and on this basis, the planned animal productions must be obtained, thus ensuring optimal consumer supplies of agricultural animal produce and meeting other requirements of the national economy.

The development of the livestock sector in conditions of great economic efficiency makes it necessary to better and completely utilize all fodder resources available in agriculture and in other branches of the national economy.

For that purpose, socialist agricultural units must incorporate in their crop plans the necessary land areas for appropriate fodder production, in accordance with the species and categories of livestock and poultry raised, and must take measures to perform all agricultural-livestock operations satisfactorily and on schedule, to obtain and exceed the planned fodder yields.

Natural pastures and hayfields play an important role in livestock feeding. In order to capitalize on all pasture and hayfield resources, they must be cultivated like any other agricultural crop and incorporated in crop rotation and melioration plans; all such land must be cleared, fertilized and additionally seeded, in keeping with the requirements of rational fodder supply.

The socialist economic units which produce byproducts or scrap material with nutritional value, that can be utilized as livestock fodder, must collect and appropriately store such products, and use them either to feed their own livestock or deliver them to agricultural units which raise livestock and poultry.

Feed constitutes the decisive factor for the genetic potential of the livestock, and its content directly influences the level, quality and efficiency of all livestock production.

All livestock sectors must ensure rational and efficient feed for all livestock breeds, on the basis of scientific norms, with a view to achieving the planned production of meat, milk, eggs and other animal products.

One of the most important tasks of all socialist agricultural units which raise livestock is to employ advanced technologies for preparing and utilizing fodder, so as to raise the consumption level and nutritional effect of fodder resources; to extensively utilize bulk fodder, particularly for cattle and sheep feed; and to continuously reduce specific consumption rates per product by rationally utilizing it in the form of fodder and feed mixtures, in keeping with nutritional requirements and according to livestock breeds and species, with a view to increasing livestock production and lowering its cost.

In order to improve the legal framework for the organization of the production and rational utilization of fodder resources, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present bill.

Chapter I. General Regulations

Article 1 -- The present bill considers as fodder all vegetable, animal, mineral and mixed products which, used for animal feed, ensure their normal vital functions and their productive potential.

All fodder, regardless of source or holder, is part of the national fodder stock.

Article 2 -- In accordance with their nutritional characteristics and source, fodder products fall under the following categories:

A) Fiber fodder; B) Succulent fodder; C) Bulk fodder; D) Fodder concentrates: E) Vitalizing sustantives [substante energetice]; F) Mineral substances; G) Fodder additives; H) Fodder mixtures.

The fodder classification groups are given in the annex which constitutes part of the present bill.

Fiber fodder, obtained from natural or cultivated pasture areas; succulent fodder, obtained from arable land sown to such plants and from the food industry -- food residues, beet scraps [taitei 'e sfecla] and so forth -- from chard and beet root neck, or from a mixture of green plants with an auxiliary, dry vegetable product (semisilage); bulk fodder from vegetable products -- grain stalks, corn cobs and rods, sunflower heads and any kind of forage grasses -- can only be utilized as livestock feed, with the exception of quantities allotted under the plan for industrial purposes.

Burning, destroying in any way or damaging any vegetable products that can be utilized as livestock feed, as such or after previous processing, is forbidden and will be punished by law.

Article 3 -- In accordance with the principles of regional self-management and self-supply, the socialist state and cooperative agricultural units are obligated to completely fulfill tasks concerning animal breeding, and to meet from their own resources all fodder requirements for their livestock.

Article 4 -- In order to increase fodder resources in keeping with the soil and climatic conditions prevailing in various parts of the country, socialist agricultural units are obligated to incorporate in crop plans measures to expand areas sown to highly productive species and hybrids of grain fodder plants, and to employ technologies for harvesting, storing and ensiling fodder grain with a high humidity percentage.

Wherever conditions are favorable, the areas sown to potatoes, gourds, root and other plants will be expanded. The species cultivated must be highly productive and efficient as livestock feed.

Article 5 -- The socialist agricultural units are obligated to take measures to harvest, transport and store at the consumption site the entire production of roughage and other vegetable fodder by products; to preclude any loss or deterioration; and to store, prepare and utilize such fodder, taking care to preserve its entire nutritional value.

Similarly, the socialist agricultural units will take measures to collect, store, preserve and completely utilize fodder byproducts and nutritional scraps derived from their processing operations or from other units.

Article 6 -- In order to fulfill the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other livestock products envisaged in the plan, the socialist agricultural units are obligated to rationally feed each livestock breed and category, to implement livestock breeding and care norms and technologies, and to eliminate unjustified consumption and waste of fodder.

At the same time, the managements of socialist agricultural units will take measures to rationally and intensively utilize all available land in livestock farms, to organize and outfit fattening and breeding facilities, stalls and winter shelters, in accordance with the feeding norms and technologies approved under the law.

Article 7 -- In order to strictly implement rational livestock care and feeding norms, the leadership bodies of socialist agricultural units will appoint the best trained workers and cooperative members to livestock sectors and ensure stable personnel; they will also thoroughly train and continuously raise the qualification level of such personnel.

The leaderships of socialist agricultural units are obligated to take resulute measures to appropriately organize labor; to strengthen order, discipline and responsibility in all the activities of livestock farm team members; and to strictly observe livestock care, breeding and feeding norms and technologies.

Article 8 -- The members of agricultural production cooperatives and other village and commune inhabitants are obligated by law to raise livestock and poultry, and to contribute to state stocks the largest possible quantities of animal agricultural products, through contracts and purchases.

In order to ensure the fodder necessary for raising livestock and poultry, members of agricultural cooperatives and other individual producers are obligated to rationally and efficiently cultivate all land plots they hold; to collect, store and utilize all fodder resources at their disposal; and to implement the norms and technologies established for rational livestock and poultry feeding.

In accordance with the law, cooperative members and other working people employed in cooperative agricultural units will receive, as labor remuneration and profit-sharing, grain for both their own comsumption needs and for feeding their livestock.

Producers who deliver livestock, poultry and milk to state stocks on the basis of contracts, will receive fodder concentrates in accordance with the quantity and quality of the products delivered, and in accordance with the law.

Members of agricultural production cooperatives who conclude contracts on deliveries of livestock and anumal products to state stocks, will also be given priority regarding the allocation of bulk fodder and plots of land for growing catch crop fodder, in accordance with decisions taken by the cooperative general meeting. Those who conclude contracts for delivery of herbivorous animals and their products will be allocated mayfields for cultivation against payment in kind.

Article 9 -- The joint state and cooperative agro-industrial councils will judiciously distribute livestock breeding tasks according to species and categories among the component units, and, together with the leaderships of those units, will ensure the fulfillment of the planned livestock numbers and products.

Similarly, the joint council is responsible for increasing and deversifying fodder production and for developing fodder resources in the component units, so that the latter can cover all fodder requirements for their livestock from their own production, and fulfill their obligations to state stocks.

Article 10 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and specialized research institutions are responsible for working out and continuously improving methods for utilizing all fodder resources from agricultural production and from processing industries for animal feed, with a view to enhancing the degree of utilization of fodder resources and their nutritional value, especially that of bulk fodder.

Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural sciences, will take measures to improve the activities of the Institute for Livestock Biology and Nutrition, and will endeavor to increase the efficiency of applied research and genetic engineering in the areas of roughage and succulent fodder, green and mixed fodder, biostimulators, and vitamin and mineral additives.

Article 11 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the executive committees or bureaus of county, municipal, town and communal people's councils are responsible for the implementation of plan provisions on fodder production, harvesting, transport, storage and preservation, and for strict observance of preparation, application and utilization norms and methods for all fodder. They are obligated to guide and supervise the agricultural production units and to ensure that they implement all livestock feeding norms, exactly observing sanitory-veterinarian and hygiene regulations concerning livestock shelters, feeding, care, breeding and exploitation. They are also responsible for strengthening order and discipline at all livestock units.

Chapter II: The Organizaion of Fodder Production

Article 12 -- The socialist agricultural units are obligated to ensure fodder production from their own resources, at the levels envisaged in the plan and in accordance with the species, breeds and age groups of their livestock.

In its crop plans, each socialist agricultural unit will establish areas to be sown to fodder so as to ensure all the nutritional material, including fodder concentrates and fodder reserves, required to feed its livestock during periods marked by poor crops.

Similarly, each livestock unit will set aside plots of land for fodder crops and for grazing.

Article 13 -- In order to increase the productivity of all areas earmarked for fodder production and to obtain maximum fodder yields per hectare, the socialist agricultural units will cultivate highly productive plant species with a high content of nutritional substances, and will expand the areas sown to perennial leguminous plants alone or together with perennial forage grasses to at least 60 percent of the arable land earmarked for fodder crops.

The leaderships of socialist agricultural units are responsible for performing all agricultural and livestock operations at the appropriate quality and on schedule, in keeping with the specific requirements of each fodder crop, with its utilization and with the respective soil and climatic area.

Article 14 -- Each agricultural production unit will expand the cultivation of successive crops on all suitable land areas, or irrigated land, they will also expand the cultivation of corn catch crops for separate ensiling of ears and cobs.

In order to increase succulent fodder resources, the socialist agricultural units will expand the cultivation of semi-sugar fodder beets, turnips, kale and fall rape in areas presenting suitable soil and climatic conditions for such crops.

They will also ensure scientific fertilization by utilizing primarily natural fertilizers on all areas sown to fodder plants, and will expand irrigation on such land areas, primarily utilizing local water resources.

Article 15 -- The socialist agricultural units and other holders of natural pasture land are obligated to incorporate pasture and hayfield plots within crop plans, and to periodically include them with other crops in crop-rotation programs.

Pastures and hayfields which are not incorporated in crop-rotation systems will be included in annual land melioration plans. They will be compulsorily cleared, fertilized and additionally or freshly sown.

In accordance with the law and with approved work programs, members of agricultural production cooperatives, working personnel at state agricultural units, and other village and commune inhabitants are obligated to participate in improving, clearing, fertilizing and otherwise tending pastures.

Article 16 -- Enterprises producing mixed fodder will supply all necessary quantities of such fodder, mixtures, protein-vitamin-mineral additives and zooforturi [translation unknown]; they will strictly observe the production ranges planned and the quality norms envisaged, and will regularly deliver such products to the consumer agricultural units; together with the latter, they are responsible for achieving the production envisaged for the livestock sector. Similarly, enterprises producing mixed fodder will ensure that the consumer units have at least 5-days supply of fodder in various mixtures, in keeping with controlled consumption norms.

The enterprises producing mixed fodder are obligated to take consistent measures to cut back technological losses and to continuously reduce production costs, with a view to increasing their economic efficiency, while state and cooperative agricultural units utilizing such fodder will take measures to increase livestock production, so that the lower delivery prices for fodder should result in a higher profitability in that sector.

Article 17 -- The executive committees or bureaus of people's councils will take measures, according to the law, to allocate natural pastures in their area and grazing areas belonging to the forestry stock to socialist agricultural units, associations of cattle and sheep breeders, and to other producers who conclude contracts on deliveries of livestock and animal produce to state stocks.

Article 18 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the executive committees or bureaus of people's councils are responsible for organizing the necessary seed breeding plots for all fodder crops seeds, including seeds for natural pastures, in accordance with Law No 13/1971 on the production, utilization and quality control of seed and seedlings for vegetable agricultural production.

The seed breeding plots for fodder crops will not be incorporated in areas earmarked for fodder production. The Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences is responsible for organizing the production of choice seed, in quantities sufficient for all fodder crops.

Article 19 -- In order to ensure the production of fodder necessary for all livestock in socialist agricultural units, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the executive committees or bureaus of people's councils are responsible for utilizing all land plots earmarked for fodder crops, including those envisaged for successive crops, as well as cultivated and natural pastures, exclusively for obtaining fodder crops of the greatest productivity. The crops harvested on such plots will be utilized exclusively for animal feed.

The land sown to fodder crops and fodder yields, measured in quantities and nutritional value, constitute indexes of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will establish land area norms for the production of bulk fodder for one mature cow, varying in accordance with degree of soil fertility, and with the roughage resources and natural pastures available in each county.

Article 20 -- The Ministry of Chemical Industry, together with the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and the Ministry of Health will ensure the production of all necessary active substances for livestock feeds, synthetic aminoacids, enzyme products, chemical and hormonal biostimulators, antibiotics, antioxidants, synthetic nonprotein nitrogenous substances and other additives, thus ensuring a scientific and efficient utilization of fodder resources.

Chapter III: Fodder Harvesting, Storing and Preservation

Article 21 -- The socialist agricultural units and other holders of natural and cultivated pastures and of land earmarked for fodder crops, including successive crops, for grain, orchards, vineyards and other agricultural crops yielding products that can be utilized in animal feed, are obligated to harvest, collect, transport, store and appropriately preserve all such products, with a view to utilizing them with a greater degree of economic efficiency for livestock feed.

Article 22 -- The socialist agricultural units are obligated to harvest all roughage crops -- hay, corncobs, fodder grasses, sunflower heads and other vegetable forage by-products -- beet leaves and root necks, vegetable discards, and for forth. They will appropriately regulate the cutting and other devices of harvesting machines so as to preclude any losses of fodder products. Vegetable fodder byproducts will be collected simultaneously with the harvesting of the prime crops, so that as each plot is harvested the resulting fodder can all be transported and stored at consumer units.

The technologies employed by socialist agricultural units to harvest, transport, store, preserve and prepare roughage and other vegetable fodder products must permit complete preservation of their nutritunal value, so that their utilization as animal feed can contribut to the fulfillment of the planned livestock production. The quantities of hay, corncobs, fodder grasses, beet leaves and root necks, and other vegetable fodder byproducts which are to be harvested, stored and preserved for animal feed, constitute indexes of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development.

Those responsible for any quantitative or qualitative loss of such fodder will be sanctioned in accordance with the law.

Article 23 -- The socialist agricultural units are obligated to store and preserve all fodder crops in appropriate conditions, in silos and storage facilities located in the immediate neighborhood of stalls, winter and other shelters, and all other livestock feeding facilities, so as to avoid superfluous transportation and fodder losses, and to ensure that animals are fed under any weather conditions.

Article 24 -- Green fodder in excess of current consumption requirements during crop vegetation periods, and products such as stillage, grape marc, discards from vegetable farms and canneries will be ensiled and mixed with roughage, thus increasing their degree of consumption usefulness and nutritional value.

Roughage fodder which is not ensiled and is utilized as such, will be appropriately stored and preserved, and any loss will be prevented. Such fodder will be prepared in quantities required for daily feeding or for short periods, by chopping and treating them with chemical substances, salt pickling or other technical processing, so as to enhance their nutritional value, degree of consumption and digestibility.

Article 25 -- The socialist economic units which produce byproducts -- oil meals, bran, stillage and beef scraps -- or nutritional discards that can be used in animal feed, are obligated to collect and appropriately store such byproducts, precluding waste and any losses due to deterioration; the byproducts are to be utilized to feed their own livestock, or are to be delivered to livestock and other economic units, in accordance with the law.

Article 26 -- In order to utilize household scraps and other available resources, socialist units which have canteens, public catering units, tourist and other similar facilities are obligated to organize livestock and poultry raising as auxiliary activities, from which they should supply their own consumption needs, according to prescribed norms, and deliver products to state stocks.

Article 27 -- Permanent teams of specialists, equipped with the necessary machinery, will be organized at all large livestock farms and units to mechanize fodder production, harvesting, preservation and treatment operations. Other units will organize one specialized team for the entire state or cooperative joint agro-industrial council. Agricultural machinery stations will organize specialized centers for maintaining and repairing fodder treatment equipment and installations on schedule and in good condition.

Article 28 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences together with specialized institutions are responsible for planning and disseminating harvesting, storing and preservation technologies for fiber, succulent and roughage fodder, requiring low energy and fuel consumption.

They are also responsible for generalizing the system of silage fodder treatment in quantities sufficient for all controlled consumption.

Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, together with the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry will ensure the production of fodder harvesting, transport, preservation and distribution machines and installation, on the basis of technical-economic studies worked out by the recipient units. The machines and installations will vary in size and capacity, so as to permit economical utilization in the various areas of the country. For individual livestock -reeders, small machines and installations will be manufactured, adapted to the specific livestock breeding conditions prevailing in the various parts of the country.

Chapter IV. The Rational Utilization of Fodder

Article 29 -- Socialist agricultural units and other owners of animals are obliged to strictly observe feeding norms for each breed and category of animal and poultry, to use economical fodder rations, to increase the efficiency of fodder consumed and, on this basis, to maximally utilize the biological potential of animals.

Likewise, in order to completely assimilate the fodder and ensure its appropriate efficiency, the agricultural units must secure the established quantities of drinking water according to feeding technologies and the necessary reserves, both to water the animals and to prepare their feed. For this purpose, by using local resources and possibilities, one should build simple, inexpensive and easily maintained installations for collecting, transporting and distributing water to places that are always accessible to animals.

Article 30 -- The feeding norms per breed and category of animal and poultry as well as per unit of produce -- in relationship with the average nutritive value of the fodder -- and, within these norms, the maximum fodder concentrate quantities are established by State Council decree. The fodder norms envisaged in the first paragraph are compulsory for all state and cooperative agricultural units.

Article 31 -- In feeing animals, one should aim at increasing the sahre of bulk fodder and reducing the consumption of fodder concentrate in the structure of rations, by applying modern technological methods and procedures, which can lead to better utilization of fodder by raising its consumption level and nutritive value. Fodder concentrate will be used in feeding bulls, sheep and pigs within limits included in the established maximal norms, according to legal provisions, thus ensuring that the rationed bulk fodder is fully utilized.

Article 32 -- In units that raise and fatten pigs, the feeding of animals should be based on utilizing rationed quantities of high-humidity, silaged corn and barley, of potatoes, green fodder, roots, pumpkins, melons and other succulent fodder. To feed dairy cows, adult cattle for slaughter, breeding young cattle and sheep as well as sheep for wool, one should ensure the direct consumption, at the production place, of green and bulk fodder through grazing.

During the summer, the basic fodder for all categories of bulls and sheep consists of green fodder from natural pastures, from sown hayfields and from fields belonging to the forestry fund where grazing is permitted, and of fodder crops; during the winter, the basic fodder is succulent and fiber fodder as well as roughage.

Article 33 -- In order to apply the technologies for preparing fodder, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry as well as county and Bucharest Municipality general directorates for agriculture and food industry will take all measures to ensure that socialist agricultural units, with the direct assistance of agricultural mechanization stations, expand the organization of fodder preparation rooms, supply them with machines, installations and equipment for preparing fodder varieties used in feeding animals, and strictly observe the norms and technologies for animal feeding in their activity.

Article 34 -- In order to always know the quality of all fodder varieties, with regard to both their nutritive content and state of cleanliness, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry together with the county and Bucharest Municipality executive committees and people's councils will take measures to improve the activity of specialized laboratories. They will make physical, chemical, fungus and bacteriological examinations of the fodder. On this basis, they will estimate the nutritive value of all categories of fodder and will control and guide agricultural units in preserving, preparing and utilizing the fodder and grant them the necessary assistance in establishing the structure of fodder rations to be used under specific conditions for each unit for fulfilling production tasks.

The large zootechnical complexes and farms will build laboratories equipped with the essential apparatus and equipment to operatively determine the quality of all varieties of fodder used in feeding animals.

In accordance with the results of analyses performed by specialized laboratories, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will establish, as the case may be, state standards which have to be approved in keeping with legal provisions, or technical norms per branch for each variety of fodder. It will also draw up lists which will specify, in keeping with the quality of fodder, the animal production that must be compulsorily attained.

Chapter V. Responsibilities and Sanctions

Article 35 -- Violations of the provisions of the present law will incur disciplinary, pecuniary [contraventionala] material [materiala], civil and criminal penalties, as the case may be, for the offender.

Article 36 -- Failure by the working personnel in socialist agricultural units and by members of agricultural production cooperatives to observe the provisions of Article 5, 11, 12, 13, 19, 29 and Paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the present law is an infringement, unless the deeds are committed so as to be considered infractions, in accordance with the criminal law.

The infringements envisaged in Paragraph 1 will be sanctioned by fines averaging from 500 to 2,000 lei. In establishing the sanction, the seriousness of the infringement as it influences the livestock production will be taken into account.

Article 37 -- Ascertaining the infringements under Article 36 and the application of sanctions will be done in a protocol drafted by mayors and experts specially empowered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry or, as the case may be, by the county and Bucharest Municipality general directorates for agriculture and food industry.

It is possible to appeal against a protocol establishing an infringement and against a sanction within 15 days of its presentation. The appeal should be submitted to the body to which the agent that ascertained the infringement belongs.

The dispositions of Law No 32/1968 on establishing and sanctioning infringements apply to infringements envisaged in the present law.

Chapter VI. Final Dispositions

Article 38 -- In order that the provisions of the present bill may be immediately implemented at all agricultural units, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality, state and cooperative joint agro-industrial councils and the leaderships of agricultural units are obligated to:

A) Ensure that all agricultural specialists, cooperative members, mechanics and all livestock personnel are thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of this law;

B) Have the general meetings of state and cooperative agricultural units and all collectives of working people at livestock or fodder producing sectors discuss the provisions of this law;

C) Organize dissemination actions, such as posting at the respective units or publishing in the media the regulations concerning fodder production, collection, storing, preservation and rational utilization, as well as the obligations incumbent on state and cooperative units and on all working people employed in socialist and other agricultural units that have a livestock sector;

D) Ensure that all personnel employed in livestock sectors or involved in fodder production and utilization acknowledge with their signatures that they are appraised of the provisions of this law.

The leaderships of the bodies and units listed under Paragraph 1 will supervise the dissemination and clarification of the provisions of the present law, and will be responsible for its exact implementation.

Annex: Fodder Classification

fodder group	fodders belonging to the group
1. Fiber fodders	A) Hay
	B) Dehydrated green plant meal and granules
	C) Fiber fodder meal
2. Succulent fodders	A) Silage
	B) Semi-silage
	C) Stillage
	D) Green fodders
	E) Root plants
	F) Tubers
	G) Gourds
	H) Food scraps
3. Roughage	A) Hay and grains
	B) Corncobs
	C) Corn shanks
	D) Fodder grasses
	E) Chaff
	F) Grain waste II
	G) Chicken droppings
4. Fodder concentrates	A) Cultivated concentrates
	B) Industrial concentrates
	C) Vegetable protein meals
	D) Animal protein meals
	E) Broken grain [sparturi de cereale] (grain waste I)
5. Vitalizing substances [substante energetic]	A) Vegetable fats for fodder
	B) Animal fats for fodder
	C) Fodder sugar
	D) Glucose
	E) Starches
	F) Molasses
6. Mineral substances	A) Macroelements
	B) Microelements
7. Fodder additives	A) Vitamins
	B) Aminoacids
	C) Fodder antibiotics
	D) Enzimes
	E) Dyes
	F) Antioxidants
	G) Synthetic nonprotein nitrogenous substances
8. Fodder mixtures	A) Mixed fodders
	B) Nucleoprotein [nuclee]
	C) Pre-mixed fodders
	D) Substitutes

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

AU231154 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Dr Habib Mangal, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to our country.

The ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP Central Committee and to the Romanian Government and people warm and comradely greetings from Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party [PDP] Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the party Central Committee and the Afghan Government and people. In the speech he made on the occasion, the ambassador emphasized the friendly relations of cooperation between our countries and peoples and recalled the struggle of the Afghan working people and other national and patriotic forces to eliminate the causes of socioeconomic backwardness and to build a new society, to defend the achievements of the April Revolution and national independence, and for peace, detente and disarmament.

After stressing the Afghan Government's desire to maintain relations of friendship with all the countries, particularly its neighbors, the speaker stated that Afghanistan's Government is ready to accept a political settlement of the problems in the area, in the firm conviction that direct negotiations are the only effective means of attaining that goal.

Receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the friendly message received, and conveyed warm, comradely greetings to Afghanistan's party-state leadership and to the friendly Afghan people.

In his reply speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, between the RCP and the PDP and between the Romanian and Afghan peoples, and stressed his conviction that through joint efforts, these relations will increasingly develop at political, economic and other levels, and in the international arena, for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of the general cause of peace, detente, independence and extensive cooperation throughout the world.

The Romanian people, the speaker stressed, have followed and continue to follow with great interest the efforts made by the Afghan people, led by the PDP, for socioeconomic progress, for consolidating the results obtained after the April Revolution, for establishing a new system in their country and ensuring Afghanistan's free and independent development.

After emphasizing the Romanian people's intensive activities to promote the country's socioeconomic development, the speaker stressed Romania's deep concern with and consistent efforts to maintain a climate of peace and understanding throughout the world. Romania has always advocated a political solution to the problems in Southwest Asia, through direct negotiations with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which should put an end to all foreign interventions or interferences and ensure the independence and free and democratic development of the Afghan people, in the interests of good neighborliness and cooperation in the area, and of international peace and security. In the spirit of this position, Romania supports the idea of beginning negotiations with the participation of representatives of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran and in the presence of the UN secretary general or of his representative.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Habib Mangal. The ceremony and talks were attended by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, Presidential and State Council secretary.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS 23 FEB, SCHEDULES PLENUM

LD231928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today at which the Presidium discussed some issues relating to preparations of proposed amendments and supplements to the LCY Statute. The Presidium called the next Central Committee meeting for 16 March 1982. The draft report on the work of the LCY Central Committee and on the basic characteristics of LCY activity in the period since the 11th LCY Congress will be proposed to the Central Committee for discussion. The Presidium also discussed some topical issue relating to its activity.

MARKOVIC SETS DATES FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

LD221942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, acting on the basis of the Law on Election and Recall of Delegates, has passed a decision on the election of delegates to the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. The election of delegates to the Federal Chamber will take place in the municipal assemblies of all the republics and provinces from 13 to 21 April 1982. Delegates to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly will be elected in the republican and provincial assemblies by 10 May 1982. Election activities in connection with the election of delegates to the SFRY Assembly will begin on 2 March 1982. The implementation of this decision will be the task of the commission for the election of delegates to and their recall from the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

CUBA'S VIEW OF NONALIGNMENT CHALLENGED AS PROBLOC

AU231324 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1625 21 Feb 82 pp 44, 45

[Dr Ranko Petkovic article: "Challenge to Nonalignment: Directing History"]

[Excerpts] In its first February issue, LA REVOLUTION, official weekly organ of the French Communist Party, carries an extensive interview with C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, about Cuba's foreign policy and about the Cuban revolution's place and role in the world.

One of the questions was: "Cuba has become the leader of the nonaligned countries and advocates the principle of 'engaged nonalignment,' something that some people, such as the Yugoslavs, deny, while others understand poorly."

In reply, the Cuban vice president of the Council of Ministers said among other things: "Our neutrality, you are quite right, is not 'neutral' nonalignment. For us, nonalignment is a historical projection included in our concept of historical processes.

"What are the contradictions that we have with Yugoslavia? If history is viewed from the Marxist viewpoint, then what is involved is that history must be directed toward socialism because nothing proceeds on its own toward anything and we must direct history toward socialism. That is why one cannot be neutral between what are called 'blocs.' One must wage a struggle so that the blocs will disappear. However, this does not mean that for us the U.S. superiority is the same as the superiority of the socialist bloc. We in Cuba are neutral because we do not belong to military pacts and because we work on liquidating blocs, but in the historical contradictions between capitalism and socialism we try to direct toward socialism not only our piece of country but also all the other countries we can."

Defining "the differences with certain members of the movement which want to make a neutralist movement of it," the vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers said that "the problems lies in the quality of the countries that are admitted as new members," that it is negative that "the movement is being increasingly more identified with the developing countries" and that it is important tht "the group of vanguard countries preserves its cohesion and expands its political influence in the movement."

There is really no need to prove either to LA REVOLUTION's readers or to C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, that Yugoslavia has never been neutral (neither in 1941 when it was necessary to oppose Hitler, nor in 1948 when it was necessary to resist the Cominform, nor in 1961 when Yugoslavia made an indelible contribution to setting up the Nonaligned Movement, nor in 1979 when Yugoslavia energetically opposed a redirection of the Nonaligned Movement's policy), that it has always differentiated between socialism and capitalism (by clearing the paths to socialist self-management, by waging a struggle for equitable relations in the international workers movement and among the socialist countries, by supporting the national liberation and progressive movements in the world) and that it was an "appendage of imperialism" merely in the slanders of Cominform propagandists who met their inglorious end on the garbage heap of history. The entire history of Socialist Yugoslavia demonstrates that the Yugoslavs are without doubt the very last people who should be given lessons about the fact that nothing comes by itself: neither freedom, nor independence, nor the right to choose one's own orientation in international relations.

It is obvious that this is not the problem.

The problem lies in the fact that Yugoslavia, like most of the nonaligned countries, whether before the Havana conference, at the Havana conference, or since the Havana conference, neither wants nor can accept the Cuban viewpoints about the place and role of the nonaligned policy and movement in international relations.

1. Yugoslavia, just like most nonaligned countries, does not accept such an alleged "engaged neutrality" as tries to involve the nonaligned policy and movement on the side of a bloc because this would negate the independent, nonbloc and global role of nonalignment, which is an inexhaustible source of its strength in achieving a radical change of international political and economic relations of democratic and progressive bases.

2. Yugoslavia, just like most nonaligned countries, does not accept such an alleged "engaged nonalignment" as implies a "direction toward socialism" by means of military intervention, which means a flagrant negation of every people's right to decide for itself the roads of its internal development and which damages the situation in international relations and increases the danger of a new world conflict.

3. Yugoslavia, just like most nonaligned countries, does not accept such an alleged "engaged neutrality" as would seek to portray the military-political blocs as a personification of social systems and to reduce socialism to a geographic term and a generally valid model.

4. Yugoslavia, just like most nonaligned countries, does not accept such an alleged "engaged neutrality" as would like to narrow down the Nonaligned Movement to a circle of countries holding identical views,something that would lead to reducing its presence and influence in international relations.

5. Yugoslavia, just like most nonaligned countries, does not accept the alleged "engaged neutrality" that leads to creating an arbitrary vanguard in the Nonaligned Movement and to establishing a leading center which would lead to inequality and division in the Nonaligned Movement according to the bloc models.

When taken out of its terminological shell and placed in a specific political context, this "engaged nonalignment" becomes what it is: the effort of the proponents of the probloc views to include the nonaligned policy and movement within the orbit of the foreign political interests of a bloc. Since this role is incompatible with the historic principles and aims of nonalignment, any activity in this direction can only lead to destroying the solidarity of the nonaligned countries and to reducing the importance of nonalignment in international relations, that is, to expanding the scope for bloc policy and bloc influences. This is not only a disservice for peace, coexistence and progress, but without doubt a counterrevolutionary act.

No one denies Cuba the right to plan its national interests, to decide in a sovereign manner to what extent, how, against whom and for whom it will be revolutionary. Misunderstandings or "contradictions" between Cuba and most nonaligned countries, if they exist, arise when Cuba wants to impose its views and preoccupations on the nonaligned policy and movement. The Havana conference and the entire political development since then have clearly demonstrated that this is unacceptable for most nonaligned countries and we have seen, at least partially, why this would be dangerous for implementing the historic mission of the nonaligned policy and movement in the future.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER CONTINUES ECONOMIC TALKS

LD240054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic had talks here today with the Netherlands Minister of Finance Alphons van der Stee on current questions of international economic relations and cooperation between the two countries. Alphons van der Stee today ended two days of talks with Yugoslav Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic which focused on the current international economic situation.

One of the main subjects of their talks was the situation on the world capital market which they assessed as unfavourable and agreed that it made the position of the developing countries more difficult. The two ministers stressed the importance of continuing a dialogue between the developing and industrially developed countries within the framework of global economic negotiations on which agreement was recently reached in the Mexican resort of Cancun. Van der Stee and Kostic considered the results of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. They also discussed Dutch-Yugoslav economic cooperation assessing that it had not yet reached a satisfactory level.

Van der Stee and Petar Kostic signed a Dutch-Yugoslav agreement on the abolishment of double taxation in mutual economic relations. The implementation of the agreement is expected to encourage investments by Dutch firms in Yugoslavia.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATE ANALYZES POLISH CONTROVERSY

AU231422 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt from speech by Kiro Hadzivasilev, Macedonian delegate to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber and member of the LCY Central Committee, at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 10 February]

[Text] For a year and half now the world public's attention has been gripped to a great extent by the events in Poland.

Although other, sometimes more violent and more dangerous events are taking place in other parts of the world, the Polish events are nevertheless considered as extraordinarily important for the fate of the world. There are many reasons for this.

In the first place is certainly the fact that Poland, which represents one of the exceptionally sensitive regions because of its geopolitical position, has now become also a dangerous hotbed that may threaten world peace.

However, it most certainly cannot be concluded on this basis that the internal social shocks in the individual countries are by themselves a threat to world peace. If we believed that, then we would consider war as something inevitable, because deep social ferments, revolutionary processes and all kinds of shocks are and will continue for a long time to come to be a legitimate characteristic and necessity in many countries. There is nothing better, either for these countries or for the world, than the principle of non-interference by outside forces in their internal events. Neither the Polish nor any other internal events do or can by themselves threaten peace as long as they remain completely and purely an internal affair. The dangers stem from foreign involvements in these events and especially from the interference by the two superpowers.

But in the world in which we live and in view of the realities to which we must not close our eyes. It appears that this noninterference is an illusion and empty wish, especially if the country concerned belongs to either of the two military-political blocs. When the social processes in any country become an opportunity and a ground for bloc rivalries, peace can be seriously endangered; but the reasons for that lie not in these processes but in bloc divisions, blindness and struggles. If it were not for these latter elements, that is, if all countries in complete sovereignty, on the basis of full equality and completely freely and independently decided on all issues of their domestic and foreign policies, regardless of how dramatic some of these issues may be, then these issues would not only not threaten world peace but would also be solved more easily, quickly and favorably and would thereby contribute to stabilizing world peace.

What the Polish People "May or May Not Do"

However, in the existing realities of sharp bloc rivalries, it happens that, on one hand, it is the impermissibility of any changes in the position and power of the bloc or of any disruption of the balance between the bloc forces that is being emphasized while, on the other hand, the principles of human rights and freedoms are being exploited even though, whenever they may consider it necessary, some of the alleged defenders of these principles do not shrink from the grossest forms of interference in the internal affairs of others and from ruthlessly trampling human rights and freedoms.

The real political meaning of this bloc mimicry lies precisely in the fact that both sides have their own ideas and views of what the Polish people should do, what they may or may not do, what they may be permitted and what they may not be permitted to do. If these were only ideas and views, then the situation still would not be too bad; but these ideas and views are backed by powerful forces and all the available potentials and possibilities for effectively influencing the Polish events are used.

Naturally, the principle of external noninterference in these events certainly does not imply that what is required is some kind of a lack of interest and indifference of other countries and social forces toward these events and their possible outcome. In the world of growing and increasingly deeper objective interdependence of countries and people, such a lack of interest is simply impossible. This applies to all countries and thus all the more so to the countries which, together with Poland, are in the same military-political bloc.

But neither their special interest nor the insistence on the problems of equilibrium between the blocs should assume the purpose of any kind of organization of the Polish workers class and the Polish people preventing them from seeking and finding their own and the best solutions for their pressing problems, in accordance with their full sovereignty. This is true precisely because these solutions will be either truly Polish or there will be none. Even in the event that they are truly Polish, there is no guarantee that they will be good and successful; but if they are not Polish, then it is certain in advance that they will be no solutions at all but only a source of new and even graver and deeper crises, and not only for Poland.

Public Appraisals and Views

Thus, if it is necessary to insist on the principle of noninterference being respected even by Poland's allies, all the more must this insistence apply to other countries and especially the opposing military-political bloc. No one can deny them their interest and the expression of their views in connection with the Polish crises. But this is one thing, whereas the economic sanctions and the attempts to prescribe to the Polish forces and the authorized Polish organs what they should do and what they may not do is quite another. Anyone can have and express his critical views on anything happening in any country, including Poland, but the principle of noninterference requires that the view that the events concerned are nevertheless and internal affair of the country concerned be emphasized and respected in practice.

As regards the ferment in Poland, an extraordinarly great interest of all socialist countries (both the bloc socialist countries and those which are not in the bloc), and all workers movements and socialist forces throughout the world is especially understandable and well grounded. The fact is that the events in Poland can be and are of an incalculable importance not only for that country and its allies but also for the general cause of workers movements and socialism in the world. For this reason no one can expect these forces to remain cool and indifferent observers. They not only must make their own appraisals and have their own explanations and orientations in connection with the Polish crisis but must also publicly state them, because this is an unavoidable part of their ideological-political activity in the struggle to strengthen their forces and for socialism.

Naturally, their appraisals may not necessarily always be correct or politically well measured and purposeful. They, too, may be subject to criticism but, at least as regards the authentic and strong workers' movements and parties, it is impermissible that ill intentions be ascribed to them. No one can deny that they are inspired and motivated by the greatest concern for the fate of socialism and no one can lecture them about the general interests of socialism.

Anyone may dispute the views and appraisals of someone else and thus, in this period of newly intensified polemics among the socialist forces, it would undoubtedly be a good thing to really initiate an open, constructive and dignified critical discussion about the vital and disputed issues of the contemporary struggle for socialism. Such a discussion would naturally only benefit this struggle, but such a discussion also presupposes a readiness of all participants to boldly face all the relevant facts and tolerantly and correctly state their views and arguments, something that does not exclude even ideological confrontation and struggle if they are needed in order to explain and clear up disputes and advance the general cause of socialism. However, the only weapon allowed in this struggle are arguments.

It is with these thoughts and motives that we stand, with our eyes wide open, before the events primarily in our own house but also throughout the world, including Poland. It is important for us to have explained as well as possible what really is happening in the socialist countries and why and what their dramas -- sometimes smaller and sometimes greater and at times even profound tragedies -- are and how they can be overcome and how wider and more successful roads can be opened for socialism.

Facing the Truth

If, in the name of socialism, a practice continues, for decades, to bypass the real wishes and aspirations and the possibilities and abilities of the workers class and continues to bypass and move counter to the objective requirements of the authentic socialist socioeconomic and political relations, and if, in this connection, such a practice stubbornly continues to present itself as the only true socialist one, then it is not surprising that such a practice can push large sections or even a majority of the working masses into the whirlpool of a dangerous ideological confusion. And from there to their total disorientation and demoralization is only a step.

This is the basis on which, at least for a time, the workers class can lose sight of the criteria for judging and its ability to recognize its historical interests and role, the basis on which its class awareness can become obscured, on which its class orientation can be lost and on which even its faith in socialism can be undermined.

No one outside can claim that this point has been reached in Poland. But it has become evident that such a situation cannot be excluded and would be possible if, even if only in the last moment, the whole truth is not faced and a decisive turn is not made from everything that is leading to such a situation.

If that situation should be reached and especially if a force of sufficiently clear and resolute ideological and political orientation is not found and created, a force capable not only of offering a bold vision and thereby directing the minds of the workers class and working masses to the authentic values of socialism but also, with its political program, of mapping out the road in that direction and, with resolute and consistent action, leading the workers class and working masses on that road and making them follow it, then nothing good can be expected.

No One Can Give Prescriptions

In any event, the only real solution can be found only on the basis of the full sovereignty and independence of the Polish people and such a socialist system in which the workers class and other working people, within the forms of the their direct economic, social and political activity, will be the decisive and subjective factors of Polish society and its development and free creators of specific Polish forms of socialism.

But the present state of affairs is extraordinarily difficult and complex and therefore, at this time, no one outside Poland can prescribe in any way that should be and what should not be done, and what would be or would not be good for the Polish people under these conditions. As a matter of fact, at present, an easy and favorable solution is hardly possible if the situation at the moment is really such that the only choice available is a choice between two evils.

In what manner and by what means is it possible to move toward the right solution? This is a question to which even the Polish forces themselves have no easy answers, and much less can any other forces provide such answers. It will be best seen from future results which of the past actions have been taken along the line of a real search for the right solutions and which of them have pulled away from them, made the situation even more difficult and further intensified the crisis. The only thing that can be reliably said is that, at present, unfortunately no such solutions can be seen as yet nor are they indicated.

TRADE UNION THEORETICAL MEETING SET FOR MARCH

AU230926 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 82 p 6

[D.P. report]

[Text] A scientific gathering on "The Theory and Practice of Trade Unions in a Socialist Self-Managing Society" will be held in Belgrade 16-17 March. Yesterday, members of the council for trade union federation activities in the political system of socialist self-management were told about this, and about the preparations for it. According to the outline for this scientific gathering, adopted recently by the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, discussion is envisaged in three subject areas: the place and role of the trade union federation in a self-managing society, the trade union federation in associated labor, and the political system of socialist self-management.

There is no doubt that a scientific gathering designed in this way will, among other things, contribute to the quality of preparations for the coming trade union congresses.

The way it is conceived, it broaches at this moment unavoidable questions about the content, method of work and manner of organization of the trade union bodies. It must be said that the trade union organization has reached a qualitatively new position in realizing its social rule after the adoption of the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law.

The session also discussed the trade union press. In view of the discussion yesterday, this will be the subject of one of the forthcoming sessions of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council.

KOSOVO'S SUKRIJA, HASANI VISIT GNJILANE COMMUNE

AU232022 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Summary] Ali Sukrija, president of the Kosovo Presidency, and Sinan Hasani, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, today visited Gnjilane Commune. They visited the newest industrial collective in this commune. Tonight they are taking part in the extended meeting of the Gnjilane League of Communists Communal Committee which is discussing the political situation and stability in the commune.

The opening speech was delivered by the leader of the communal conference (Bedri Selimi). He referred to the political situation in the commune as orderly though "there are still hostile aspects." These concern mostly youth and students from whom desired results had not yet been obtained. They included "writing of slogans and distribution of pamphlets with hostile contents." There were also "small incidents at some schools," he said. He also stated that "over 50 people had been sentenced for hostile activity and 11 for criminal acts." He stressed greater vigilance among social organs and citizens. After this he pointed out the positive results in the communal economy and said this aided stability.

KOSOVO LOCAL OFFICIALS VIEW ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD240436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Report on 23 February meeting in Pristina of representatives of Kosovo municipal council executives]

[Text] Pristina, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo economy is in a very complex and difficult situation. The illiquidity of a large number of organizations and banks has reached a level which is smothering the business activity of organizations which are functioning well. This has been caused in particular by traditional, as well as some new, loss-makers. Last year there were 11 [organizations] which, according to incomplete details, had losses totalling about 2.7 billion dinars.

One of the basic causes of the current economic situation in Kosovo lies in the series of subjective weaknesses which are manifested in the low level of income and the disproportion between receipts and the cost of business activity, net income and the resources paid out for personal incomes. Numerous examples which were presented at today's discussion between representatives of municipal executive councils, held at the Kosovo Executive Council Building, point clearly to the quite widespread tendency to hand out that which has not been earned and to increase personal incomes regardless of the results of production, work and income received. Last year such a situation was most pronounced in the Pristina economy and in particular at two leading organizations, Elektroprivreda Kosovo [Kosovo power industry] and the Ramiz Sadiku building industry enterprise.

According to Riza Sapundzija, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, the most dangerous infection to spread through the Kosovo economy is the reliance on always finding someone else to cover losses. This illness must be eliminated if one wants the economy to recover, Sapundzija said, warning that one must eliminate the tendencies for weaknesses in work collectives to be considered objective and the habit of waiting for someone else to solve them, or exerting pressure in favor of this.

Therefore, at today's discussion between representatives of the Kosovo communes' industry there was a clear demand for solutions to current problems of liquidity and the paying out of personal incomes to be sought first of all within each collective individually and in the context of the organizational whole, while consistently respecting the principle of distribution according to the results of work and breaking the habit of covering and compensating for losses at any price. There was also a warning that responsibility for laziness, lack of discipline and negligence should be increased, and especially the responsibility for failure to meet in good time financial and other obligations on which the liquidity of banks and the whole of the provincial economy depends.

As was emphasized, the problems must be solved first of all through an orientation towards exports to the convertible currency area and reducing imports from that market and ensuring one's own resources for new investments.

NONALIGNED SOLIDARITY FUND HEADS IN PRISTINA

AU230923 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Pristina, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Managing Committee of the Fund of Solidarity with Nonaligned and Developing Countries, and Vladislav Bozidarevic, director general of this institution, had talks today in the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the operations of the fund and the activities of the Kosovo economy in the field of cooperation with these countries. It was announced that Dragasevic and Bozidarevic were received by Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, and Riza Sapundzija, president of the Executive Council of the Provincial Assembly.

ZAGREB CRIME, SECURITY SITUATION REPORTED

LD240120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Summary] Zagreb, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Delegates of all chambers of the Zagreb City Assembly today discussed the annual report on the security situation in the city. Josip Slibar of the Internal Affairs Secretariat of Zagreb said that last year crime had increased slightly. There were 13,126 criminal acts in 1981, 218 more than in 1980. Most of these acts were of a general nature -- robbery, mugging and so forth. The internal affairs organs intensified the struggle against economic crimes in 1981, and the level of this -- 869 crimes -- was about the same as in 1980. The perpetrators of these crimes caused social damage amounting to more than 145 million dinars, mainly through misuse of public property, falsification of documents and money, smuggling, illegal trade and so forth. The delegates emphasized that all subjects of social self-protection must be more active in the struggle against economic crime. According to information presented to the session the number of hostile public declarations decreased in 1981 to 15. There were over 27,000 violations of public order which is 5,000 less than the figure for 1980.

GASOLINE PRICE RISES ANNOUNCED FOR 20 FEB

LD192332 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Summary] Anton Polajnar, president of the Federal Community for Prices, announced at a press conference in Belgrade tonight that owing to a 13.9 percent increase in ex-refinery prices for oil derivatives, the retail prices of gasoline and related products will have to go up starting Saturday, 20 February. According to the announcement, 86 octane gasoline will go up by 6.8 percent from 26.50 to 28.30 dinars a liter, and 98 octane gasoline by 7.2 percent from 28.50 to 30.50 dinars a liter. Diesel oil prices will go up by 7.9 and 7.5 percent and fuel oil by 12.5 and 12.7 percent according to grade. Kerosene will cost 13.9 percent more.